The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,475—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1888.

NOVEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
"Glentromie" ... ...
"Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	For Europe.
† HYDASPES	2984	500	W. P. Thompson.	30th Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
P.&O. KAISER-I-HIND	1029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
† SIAM	3041	600	H. Weighell	21st ,,
P.&O. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th ,,
				1889.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
P.&O. CLYDE	4185	800	W. D. Mudie	11th ,,
SIAM	3041	600	H. Weighell	18th ,,
P.&O. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
P.&O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	15th ,,
P.&O. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,

The steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D Worcester	8th Dec.
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	20th ,, 1889
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	3rd Jan.
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th ,,

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1888.	
Doc. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th ,,	20th Jan. 1889.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	10th Feb. 1889.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer. To sail.
BORMIDA .. on the 8th Dec. 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Casa da House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. 24th Nov 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	9th Dec. 1889.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Jan.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
THISBE	F. Radonicich	3,800	450	14th Dec. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison.	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passeng

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1888. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	20th Dec. 1888.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard.	4,100	500	15th Feb. 1889.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess :—

EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	13th Dec. 1888.
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	15th Jan.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	25th Jan.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st November, 1888.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS [illegible] a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on 2nd December, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,942 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 19th December.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 1st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th November, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports

Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BULL DOG PIPE.

With Hall-marked Silver Band, strong and useful.

With Horn or Vulcanite Mouth-piece, from Rs. 2-12.
Do. do. with Screw Mount in case from Rs. 5-12 to 11.
Do. Amber Mouth-piece do. do. from Rs. 12 to 27-8.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COLONEL ROSS'S PATENT PIPE, CIGAR, AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

CONTAIN a piece of sponge which absorbs all nicotine and purifies the smoke and can be renewed at pleasure. The best articles of the kind yet introduced.

PIPES.

Briar with Vulcanite mouth-piece and E. P. Bands from	Rs. a 2 0
Do. do. silver mounts, Hall-marked, from	2 12
Do. Amber mouth-piece do. do. from	6 0

TUBES FOR CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.
With Hall-marked Silver Bands.

Briar and Vulcanite, for Cigars ... from	1 12
Do. do. do. Cigarettes ... from	1 6
Meerschaum and Amber, in case, for Cigars from	9 0
Do. do. do. for Cigarettes ...	7 8

A large assortment of other Pipes kept. An inspection is solicited.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4	0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0	0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	14	0	,,
Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9	6	,,

J, NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

"A NEW AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDY."

PHILLIPS'

FRUIT LINCTUS,

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROATS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

COLDS, HOARSENESS, AND SORE THROATS.

These being the first symptoms of the more serious pulmonary complaints, it is highly necessary that they may be immediately attended to. The FRUIT LINCTUS checks the progress of the complaint in a few hours, and ensures a certainty of cure.

COUGHS.

When a cold has developed itself into a cough, it is of the utmost importance that the FRUIT LINCTUS be taken at regular intervals; by so doing the constitution will be saved the injury it suffers from prolonged coughing and restless nights. "The first dose relieves."

ASTHMA.

For this much-dreaded, and painful complaint we know of no medicine so prompt in relieving the paroxysms as the FRUIT LINCTUS; it gives a relief and composure that is truly remarkable.

BRONCHITIS.

Once this complaint has a hold on the system, its progress is so rapid that it is imperative to give it early and due attention. The FRUIT LINCTUS can in all cases be relied on as a safe and efficacious remedy.

In Bottles at Annas 8 and 14.

PHILLIPS & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 5; Postage, 4 annas.

BEERS, STOUTS AND CIDER.

TREACHER'S OWN BRAND

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

Cash Price.		Cash Price.	
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 0	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 0
Per case 4 doz. bottles	,, 23 0	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	,, 23 0

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTENBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles ... Rs. 6 4 | Per dozen half-bottles ... Rs. 4 4

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash ... Rs. 6 12 | Per dozen half bottles, cash ... Rs. 4 12

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 4
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	,, 6 4	,, 4 4
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	,, 6 12	,, 4 12
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Sons, per dozen, cash	,, 8 0	,, 5 8
KILDERKIN'S ... each	,, 34 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PIANOS

GRAND SQUARE

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."

RS. 650 CASH.

Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;

OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Particulars on application to

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

14 as. PLANTATION MIXTURE 14 as. per lb.

A Mixture of Choice Teas from the Celebrated Holta Garden makes a Strong, Rich, and Fragrant Brew.

Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge, BOMBAY. } PHILLIPS & CO., Ld., { Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is now under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from the well-known Firm of KIRBY and Co., Opera Colonnade, Haymarket. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS, will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,

WINE SHIPPERS.

TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY, BOMBAY.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Owners, Managers, and Engineers of Mills, and the Public of Bombay generally, that they have been

APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. JOHN MUSGRAVE & SONS, LD.

ENGINEERS, &c., BOLTON.

They will henceforth be able to tender for the above Firm's well-known Engines, Boiler Mill-gearing, etc., etc., for which they have in Great Britain such a splendid reputation, and will always be glad to quote, and give full information and particulars, to intending purchasers of this Firm's Engines, Boilers, etc., etc., UP TO FIVE THOUSAND (5,000) I. H. P. The capabilities of Messrs. MUSGRAVE to turn out the highest class of Engines, etc., are everywhere acknowledged. Their Workshops are specially laid out for the highest class of work, and are fitted up with the best, finest, and heaviest Tools requisite for such an Establishment, and hey are well-known as a First Class Engineering Firm in Great Britain and over the Continent

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

CHRONOMETERS.

THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.

Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers on which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.

The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower. } AND { POONA. Opposite the Napier Hotel.

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.

West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SPECIALITY.

For the commencement of the Season is our Fashionable Lounge Suit in various Fabrics

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight, Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.

CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.

11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily op n again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the

last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the

Proprietors

EACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11 and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lewes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay, Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BROWNUGREE, Thowangree Street, Surat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MACCABE
AND
MDLLE MINNIA
IN THEIR
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT,
LAST FIVE NIGHTS.
Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and As. 8.
Box plan at SOUNDY & Co.
T. V. TWINNING, General Manager.

THE BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB.

ANNUAL BALL, TOWN HALL.
FRIDAY, 7th December, at 9 p.m.
MEMBERS requiring Tickets for themselves or Friends are requested to apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co., BOMBAY.

THE VICEROY OF INDIA,
THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE,
Cabinet Photographs, Re, 1-8 each.

SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE FOREMAN WANTED; salary on probation Rs. 220, on confirmation Rs. 240, rising to Rs. 300. Applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be addressed to the undersigned.

C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.
Hubli, 22nd November, 1888.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of HORIZONTAL COMPOUND COMMON CONDENSING ENGINES, may be seen at work at the Svadeshi Mills, at Coorla. Further particulars may be learned and offers for its purchase will be received at our Office.

TATA & Co.,
Agents,
Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WITH effect from 4th December, this line of Railway will be OPENED, as Broad Gauge from NAGPUR to RAIPUR. For particulars as to Rates and Fares see published Rate Lists dated 3rd November, which can be obtained at stations or from the undersigned.

By Order,
J. W. HAITLY,
Traffic Superintendent.
Nagpur, 24th November, 1888.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.

IT is hereby notified that the date for delivery of tenders for the supply to this Company of PRINTED BOOKS and FORMS for a period of 3 years, Commencing from the 1st January 1889, viz., MONDAY, the 3rd December, 1888, is POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 3rd January, 1889, (time 1 p.m.).

J. M. SLEATER,
Actg. Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.
General Offices, Bombay, 26th Nov., 1888.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.

ધી બૉંબે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કૉરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.
ધી બાંમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 11th December, 1888, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes.

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 26th November, 1888.

In accordance with section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation, on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, for the Construction of a Double-Storeyed Godown in Her Majesty's Dockyard, Bombay, on the 3rd December, 1888, at 1 o'clock, and will be opened on the same day in the presence of such Tenderers as may be present.
2. The contract documents, &c., can be seen and blank forms of tenders obtained at this Office between the hours of 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
3. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the tender is Rs. 1,000 and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.
4. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay.
5. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.

C. N. CLIFTON, C. E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay.
Ex. Engr's Office, M. W. Dept., Bombay, 10th November, 1888.

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HAVE always on hand, Choice and Select Stock of Gold and Silver Jewellery; Bombay and Surat Sandal Wood and Inlaid Boxes; Indian and Chinese Curios; Benares Brass Ware; Indian Dhurries and Foolkaries, &c., &c. Largest Stock to select from.

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TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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or any of the Agents of the Company.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Presidency Mills Company, 9 Marine Street, 3 p.m.
Polo, maidan, 4-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Kaiser-i-Hind (s), from London; and Commilla (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pemba (s), for Karachi and Persian Gulf; Drumberlie (s), London; Zaire (gun-boat), Goa; and Etolia (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Deccan and Drumburlie left the dock yesterday.

THE TRIPLE MURDER AT DADUR.—Narayan Nanu, the Dadur murderer, was again brought before the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday morning, and remanded till the 7th of December, pending further inquiries.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Suckoo, a Hindoo woman, living at Haines Road, on Sunday last cut her throat with a table knife, while, it is alleged, in a temporary state of insanity. The woman is at present lying in the J. J. Hospital.

POLO.—The game to-morrow will be :—Stripes—Messrs. Barton (captain), Graham, Lock, Cobbold, and Nathan, vs. White—Capt. Capel-Cure (captain), Capt. Brooke, Messrs. Prevost, Phillips, Holbrook, and Lawrence. Play to commence at 4-30 p. m.

THEFT on BOARDSHIP.—Mr. McAdam, the Chief Officer of the s.s. Tanjore, at present, lying in the P. and O. Dry Dock, at Mazagon, reported to the police that a silver watch and chain had been stolen from his cabin between the hours of 8 and 11 p.m., on Friday last.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Sittaram Nawas, living in Samuel Street, reported to the police, on Saturday last, the theft of currency notes to the value of Rs. 1,400. The complainant suspects a Purdasee who had been seated near where the notes were placed, and who has since absconded. A search is being made for the accused party.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Lukmidass Waljee, living in Chumpa Gully, reported to the police, on Saturday, the theft of a gold neck ornament set with pearls, valued at Rs. 200. The complainant suspects his domestic servant, named Govind, who has since absconded. A search has been made for Govind, but as yet no trace of him can be found.

BURGLARY IN NAGDAVIE STREET.—On Saturday night, a shop at Nagdavie, occupied by Mahomed Ally Abdool Russool, was broken into, and a large amount of valuable property carried away. Entrance had apparently been gained through a window looking into the sweepers' lane there. Two boxes were forced open, and there were taken from them gold ornaments, and gold and silver embroidery, the value of which is estimated at Rs. 1,240.

THE DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—In the case in which Mr. Twinning, the Manager to Mr. F. Maccabe, obtained summonses against two gentlemen for creating a disturbance at the Novelty Theatre, on Tuesday, the 20th, the Magistrate, Mr. Hamilton, was informed by the prosecutor that the matter had been amicably settled, and the damages paid. The case was therefore withdrawn at the request of Mr. Twinning.

A DISHONEST MILL-HAND.—Gunnoo Visram, an employe of the Manockjee Petits Manufacturing Company's Mills at Tardeo, was yesterday charged by Inspector Roberts with stealing a piece of cloth, valued Re. 1, the property of his employers, on Saturday last. The accused was arrested while passing out of the mill premises with the cloth in question in his possession, and handed over to the local police. Gunnoo, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF COAL.—Duryasing Pudumsing *alias* Mahomed Cassum, a noted character, and Mahomedbeg Ashrufbeg, were yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a quantity of coal, valued at 6 annas, from two labour carts while they were being driven alongOmercarry Street on Saturday last. Both of the accused pleaded guilty to the charge against them. The former was sentenced to six months, and the latter to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF ORNAMENTS.—Kakoo Hurry was placed before Mr. Hamilton, yesterday morning, by Inspector Guider, on a charge of kidnapping a Mahomedan girl, aged 4 years, with the intention of robbing her of her ornaments. The girl was playing about the streets in the native town on Sunday evening, when the accused accosted her and entered into a conversation with her, giving her at the same time a pie. Then he took her away with him. The girl wore several ear and nose ornaments, and the accused, when he had gone through several streets, took the girl on to a verandah and took off her ear ornaments. Fortunately for the child a policeman had witnessed all that had occurred between her and the accused, and suspecting the designs of the latter, he had followed them and arrested the thief as he was stripping the girl of her other ornaments. Owing to a large number of similar occurrences having taken place in that neighbourhood during the last month, special police precautions were thereby taken. As he was suspected of several other robberies, the police asked for and obtained a remand to enable further inquiries into the matter.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the Temporary Committee of this Society was held yesterday evening in the Durbar room of the Town Hall. The Hon. Mr. F. Forbes Adam took the chair, and there were present:—Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Parsons, Major Selby, R.E., Surgeon-Major Hojel, Major Gerald Martin, R.E., Messrs. Agnew Turner, R. F. Chisholm, H. M. Phipson, Charles Lowell, E. Wimbridge, Stanley Tytler, and Arthur Grey, honorary secretary.

The secretary read letters from his Excellency the Governor and H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught approving of the objects of the Society, and expressing their willingness to act as patrons. Other letters were also read from members unable to attend.

A letter was also read from Thacker and Co. offering their services at the forthcoming Exhibition.

The constitution and rules of the Society prepared by the Working Committee appointed at the last meeting were then submitted by the secretary, and discussed in detail. They were ordered to be printed and circulated amongst those present at the meeting. It was agreed that an Exhibition should be held the first week in February, and the Society was instructed to advertise the same forthwith. Nominations were then given in for the election of the permanent committee, and the meeting adjourned until Monday next at 5-15 p.m., when the constitution will be confirmed and the committee elected.

The meeting was most enthusiastic over the prospects of the Society, and we understand that a number of gentlemen have already intimated their intention of offering valuable prizes at the ensuing Exhibition.

THE FIGHT AT MEMMONMOOLAH.

MR. SUPERINTENDENT BREWIN yesterday charged the Memons who had engaged in the disturbance at Memmonmoolah, on Sunday evening, before the Magistrate, with rioting. There were six men in all including the chief of one of the sections of the community, named Hajee Hassan Chotani. The facts of the case, as reported in Monday's paper, were narrated to the Magistrate, and a postponement of the case, asked for owing to one of the parties being seriously injured. Mr. Hamilton granted a week's adjournment.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 26.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

PRACTICE REGARDING CONSENT MOTIONS.

THERE was a list of sixteen cases before his lordship and one or two cases, which were called on in their order on the list, were disposed of.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee rose to move for the postponement of a case which was lower down in the list.

The Judge said Mr. Budroodin must wait until the case was called on in its turn.

Mr. Budroodin said it was a consent motion, and could be disposed of in a few minutes.

The Judge said he would hear it when the case was reached.

Mr. Budroodin: And your Lordship will not hear the application now although it is my turn to move?

The Judge said: Mr. Budroodin had not been asked to move.

Mr. Budroodin: It is my turn to move, and I have a right to be heard now. The case may be called on and postponed in very little time, because the application is consented to on the other side.

The Judge still declined to hear it out of its order in the list.

Mr. Budroodin: I have a right to have it called on. It is my turn, and I have a right to make the application. It is a consent motion and will be disposed of in half a minute, and will clear the Court of counsel and solicitors, who are anxious to go back to their chambers and attend to other work as I am.

The Judge declined again to have the case called on out of its turn, as it would confuse the order of business.

Mr. Budroodin: I ask your Lordship to follow the practice of other judges on this side of the court. When a motion is consented to, it is allowed to be made at once so as to clear the court, I don't want to waste a whole day, and wait here doing nothing.

The judge directed that the case should be called on in its turn, and declined to hear Mr. Budroodin's application then.

Later on, when the case was called on in its turn, Mr. R. D. Setna renewed the application for a postponement, saying that Mr. Budroodin was instructed to consent on the other side.

It was postponed accordingly.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

ROBERT BELL *vs.* FANNY JANE BELL AND J. A. G. WHITTLE.

THIS was a suit for dissolution of marriage on the ground of the respondent's adultery with the co-respondent; for the custody of two children, the issue of the marriage; and for the cost of the suit. Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Turner, appeared for the petitioner. There was no appearance for the respondent or co-respondent.

The petitioner is a boiler-maker in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway at Budnera, and the co-respondent was lately a guard in the service of the company at Bhosawul. The petitioner was married on the 20th November 1882 to the respondent, then Fanny Jane Cooper, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay; and they resided together at Budnera. They had two sons aged five and two years respectively. On the 6th September 1888, respondent left Budnera with the two children; and unknown to the petitioner, went to Bhosawul where she put up at the house of the co-respondent. She subsequently came with him to Bombay, where they stayed at the Temple Bar Hotel, occupying one bed-room and passing themselves off as Mr. and Mrs. Whittle. They then removed to the Alexandra Hotel near the Prince's Dock.

Mr. Robert Bell, the petitioner in the case, said he pointed out to the Sheriff's bailiff the respondent and the co-respondent at the Alexandra Hotel, Bombay. He was married to the respondent on the 20th November 1882 at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay. He lived with her at different places, and had two children. His wife left Budnera in September last, and said she was going to Bombay. She had actually gone to Bhosawul, where the co-respondent, a railway guard, was residing. In consequence of information received from the proprietor of the Temple Bar Hotel, witness went to Bhosawul, but the respondent and co-respondent had left the place. Witness afterwards found them at the Alexandra Hotel, where they were living as man and wife.

Mr. Thomas Sayers, the proprietor of the Temple Bar Hotel, said the respondent and co-respondent stayed at the hotel from the 9th September last. They gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, and occupied one bed-room. They had two children with them. They left on the 29th September, and during that time they passed as Mr. and Mrs. Whittle. (Is shown a photograph.) It was a photo of the lady who stayed at the hotel.

Mr. Samuel Fernandes knew all the parties in this case. He saw Mr. Whittle and a lady staying with him at the Temple Bar Hotel. The proprietor said they were Mr. and Mrs. Whittle, witness said the lady was not Mr. Whittle's wife, but was Mrs. Bell.

Mr. Russell asked for a decree *nisi* for a divorce with custody of the children, two boys aged five and two years respectively. Costs to be paid by the co-respondent.

His lordship made a decree *nisi* accordingly.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA.

THE fourteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's registered office, 10, Meadow Street, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—

Your directors beg to lay before you their report together with the audited balance sheets and statements of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June 1888. From statements of account you will observe that the balance of loss appearing to the debit of the profit and loss account during the year under report is Rs. 27,713-5-11. This loss your directors beg to point out has resulted owing to the short production of yarn of your mill as compared with that of the new mills recently set going in Bombay, filled with new machinery of latest improvements; this your directors hope will gradually disappear as they have now been introducing certain additions and alterations in the mill machinery for increasing the production. From the result achieved by your company, you will observe with satisfaction that the company's operations are carried on, on a successful basis. The fact of the company making a comparatively insignificant loss of Rs. 3,718-7-6 in nine months, is sufficient evidence to judge of the favorable working of the company. Since their last report your directors spent Rs. 12,125-6-2 towards repairing and replacing old machinery and have added in the mill 2 roving frames, 1 drawing frame, 1 lathe, 1 willow and 1 card mounting machine and spindle banding machine, &c., of the latest improvements costing Rs. 22,992-9-3. This new machinery commenced working from the month of May 1888. This addition has greatly improved the quality of yarn resulting in a good opening in China and Japan and in local markets and obtaining better prices than before. Your directors are glad to inform you that your agents Messrs. J. N. Petit and Co., made an offer of returning half of their commission, viz., Rs. 10,823-5-8 on condition that the same be credited against the item of Rs. 12,125-6-2 spent for repairing and replacing old machinery, which they have accepted with best thanks. Your company's property is insured as follows:—Buildings, machinery and stock in process, Rs. 4,55,960; cotton in godown, Rs. 2,50,000; yarn and stores, Rs 35,000. Total Rs 7,40,960; As Mr. Jehangheer Hormusjee has ceased to be an ex-officio director of the company, consequent upon the transfer of the Agency of the company from Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusjee and Compny, to Messrs. J. N. Petit and Company, he has been appointed a director of the company, which the directors hope will meet with your approval. It is with feeling of deep regret your directors refer to the sad and melancholy death of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, Esq., one of the directors and an Agent of the company which took place on Sunday the 18th March, 1888. The directors have marked their sense of this intelligent co-operation in the direction of the company's affairs and of the valuable services rendered by him to the Company in the following resolution passed by them at their meeting held on the 26th March, 1888. "That the board regret to record the melancholy death of one of their collegues Jumsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, Esq., which took place on the 18th March 1888. By his untimely death they have lost his valuable assistance." The vacancy that occurred in the number of directors by the death of the late Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, Esq., has been filled up by the nomination of Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., in pursuance of clause 85 of the articles of association of the company, which the directors hope will meet with your approval. Two of your directors Messrs. Damoderdas Tapidas and Jeejeebhoy Muncherjee Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

As usual you have to appoint two auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The accounts and directors' report were approved and adopted. Messrs. Damodardas Tapidas and Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Cursetjee Hormusjee Chenoy and Jumnadas Purmanundas were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The thanks of the shareholders were voted to the directors and to the agents for their good management of the company's affairs during the year ending 30th June 1888. Thanks were accorded to the company's agents, Messrs. J. N. Petit and Company, for voluntarily giving up one-half of their commission, amounting to Rs. 10,823-5-8. The shareholders regretted exceedingly the untimely and melancholy death of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, and resolved to place on record the great loss the company had sustained in his death. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE YARN MARKET IN JAPAN.

THE following is Messrs. Findlay Richardson and Co.'s price current of Bombay Yarn at Yokohama, for the mail of the 27th October :—

Spinning and Ticket.	No. 16's. per Bale.	No. 20's. per Bale.
Alliance, Fish	$ 82·50	...
" Gilt Lion	82·00	85·00
" Two Peacocks	83·50	85 00
Alfred, Pink Oxen and Cart	82·00	85·00
Anglo Indian, Shake hand	83·00	85·25
Berar, Green Lion	82·00	84·50
City of Bombay, Ring	...	89·00
" Mule	...	86·00
Connaught, Red Factory	83·50	86·00
Dhun	...	85·50
Empress	82·50	85·00
Framjee Petit, Weaver	84·50	86·25
" Fish	84·50	...
" Railway	...	86·25
Gordon, Red Horse & Jockey	83·50	85·50
" Dhobe Ghaut	83·00	85·25
Jafferalli	82·00	84·00
James Greaves	84·00	86·00
Kaiser-i-Hind	82·00	83·50
M. MacKenzie	...	83·50
Maharani	80·00	83·00
Manockjee Petit, Sun	85·00	88·00
" Lion Ring	85·00	90·00
" Mill	84·50	87·50
Mazagon, Red Elephant	84·00	86·00
National, Horsehead	81·00	84·00
" Lion	83·00	84·50
" Red & Gold Horse	82·50	85·50
" Red & Silver Horse	83·00	85·00
Nicol	81·00	84·00
Nurbudda	80·00	82·50
Oriental, White Flower	84·50	86·00
" Blue "	83·50	85·25
" Golden Peacock	83·50	85·50
" Krishna	83·00	85·50
" Colaba "Boat"	83·50	85·75
Parell, Red Swan	81·00	82·00
Remington, Colaba	81·00	84·00
Ripon, Red Ticket	84·50	88 00
Sassoon's, Lion	*82·50	*85·00
Southern India	*81·00	*84·00
Swadishi, Mule	...	85·00
" Throstle	...	87·00
Victoria, Green Camel	83·00	85·50
Western India, Coach & Horses.	82·50	85·25

Sundry, Counts	No. 10's	No. 12's	No. 14's	No. 18's
	$ 70·00	$ 71·00	$ 80·00	$ 85·00
	No. 22's	No. 24's	No. 20's Doubled	
	$ 81·00	$ 83·00	$ 90·00	

Our Market became veay dull after our Circular of 13th inst. was issued and prices gave way a little, but latterly there has been some improvement in the demand and values have rallied, so that we do not change the quotations given in our last circular.

No. 16s. can be easily sold, but No. 20s. are not quite so much sought after.

The fortnight's sales consist of :—
125 Bales 16s.
470 " 20s.

Total... 595 Bales.

English Yarns are still very dull and sales for the past fortnight only amount to 364 Bales.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

To be taken after Full Bench Case.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

67-88—A F Turner—Salloo Shew Naiquin vs Gunoo *alias* Kanoo Tookaram and another—Mansukhlal and D, and W and G—Part heard.

72-88—In person—Ramchandra Venayek Ranjit vs Krishnarao Narayen Ram and another—In person.

75-88—Tyabji and D, for pauper—Chinnoobai vs

161-88—Thakurdas D and C—Narayen Moroba and another vs Hurrichund Ramchunder—In person.

187-87—Jefferson, B and D—Bbanbai vs Mowje Issur—In person.

267-88—Payne, G and S—The Navigazione Generale Italiana Soc and R F Rubathino Company vs the Bombay and Persia S N Co—Winter B and B.

143-88—Bulkrishna and D, for pauper—Parvatibai vs Narayen Shanker Javeri, Mansuklal—D and J.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
(To be taken after Full Bench Case.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotun Hormusji Dustoor vs Meherbai—Nanu and H—Part heard.

470-87—Jefferson, B, D and K—Kanoba Ramchunderji and others vs Bai Jumnabai—Little, S, F and N.

188-88—Jefferson, B, D and K for pauper—Bai Manik vs Thucker Nanji Dewram—Mansuklal and D.

305-88—Little, S, F and N—Assur Lalji vs Haji Vaidina Ebrahim Hassum—Tobin and R.

316-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Thucker Vussonji Manji and another vs Gordhundas Damodhur—Tobin and R.

317-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Thucker Vussonji Manji and another vs Canji Purbut and others—Payne, G and S, and Tobin and R.

429-86—Jefferson, B, D and K—Dotatrai Achratlal vs Mohunlal Becherdas—H Bicknell.

298-86—Hore, C and B—Haji Omer Oosman vs Haji Allana Vydina—Payne, G and S.

84-88—Tyabji and D—Lalliji Doongersy and others vs Dinbai and others—Pestonji and R, and Craigie, L and O.

141-88—Crawford and B—Khetsey Bhowan vs Visram Khatao—Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE.)
(For Judgment at 11 o'clock)
In Court on Appellate Side.

243-88—Payne, G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Khimchund Ishwardas—Tyabji and D.

242-88—Tyabji and D—Khimchund Ishwardas vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

426-87—Hore, C and B—Framji Dorabji Gaswalla vs Rustomji Nusserwanji Bhaya—Payne, G and S.

109-88—Payne, G and S—Faezulla Khaklum vs Abdoola Gooloomani.

165-88—Tobin and R—Narayen Janandhen Chatre vs Abdool Kader Khan—Mirza, H K.

395-88—In person—A pauper—Heerji Cullianji vs Purshotum Karsonji and others.

440-88—Payne, G and S—Abdool Khan Rahmankhan vs Syed Ebrahim Valad, Syed Amin and another—D B Chitnis.

442-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Kara Jeeva vs Burjorji Rustomji Mistry and others.

443-88—Mulji, B B—Enazet Hoosein—Fazul Hoosein vs Goolam Mahomed Cassumally.

449-88—Moreshwar L—Goolam Hoosen Soomar vs Mahomed Moosanee and another—Payne, G and S.

467-88—E Wilkin—Dewchund Lallji and another vs Thackersey Dayal.
Defended New Long Causes.

366-88—Hore, C and B—Hassambhai Visram vs The Imperial Flour Mills Co—M E Hemming.

369-88—T A Bland—Nolchund Velchund vs Memon Haji Hassum Haji Abdulla—Jefferson, B, D and K.

373-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Jalirum Rambhugut *alias* Rambhugut Juliram vs Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobai—Little, S, F and W.

375-88—Payne, G and S—Sheriffbhy Gangji and another vs Dorabji Cursetji Shroff—Ardesir, H and D.

379-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Pootlibai vs Mulji Geega and others—Little, S, F and H and Pestonji and R.

382-88—Hore, C and B—Nurbudabai and another vs Tejbai Thakurdas—D and C.

388-88—In person—Damodhur Eswardas vs J J Burrato and others—Chalk, W and S.

384-88—Moreshwar L—Nowroji Jehangir Gamedia vs Mooljı Nuthoo—Hore, C and B.

386-88—Tyabji and D—Alli Nanji and others vs Nanji Ludock—Payne, G and S.

388-88—Ardesir, H and D—Balkissondas Narrondas vs Soraswatibai and others—Jefferson, B, D and K.

389-88—Mansuklal, D and J—Darashaw Nowroji Bhode vs Dinshaw Nowroji Bhode—Nanu and H.

MADRAS.

INSTALLATION OF LORD CONNEMARA AS WORSHIPFUL MASTER.—His Excellency Lord Connemara, G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras, was installed as Worshipful Master on Friday evening, in the Banqueting Hall, Government House, prior to his installation as District Grand Master next evening. There were thirty-five installed Masters present at the ceremony. His Excellency Brother Lord Connemara was received by Worshipful Brother Colonel Curtois, Past District Grand Junior Warden, and was conducted to the East by the District Grand Deacons, Worshipful Brothers H. M. Upshon and A. Gerdes. He was then installed in the eastern chair, and the usual declaration taken from him by Worshipful Brother Colonel G. M. J. Moore, Deputy District Grand Master, and was hailed and welcomed by the assembled brethren as a Worshipful Master and ruler in the craft. The ceremony lasted about half an hour.—*Mail.*

INDIA IN THE LAW COURTS.

BEFORE the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the appeal in the Secretary of State for India in Council v. Maharajah Luchmeswar Singh was heard. This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Bengal of the 28th of August, 1886, affirming a decision of the District Judge of Tirhoot. Mr. Robinson, Q.C., and Mr. J. D. Mayne, appeared for the appellant; Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. Doyne for the respondent.

The Maharajah, the respondent, sought by the suit to establish his right to proprietory possession, either actual or by receipt of an adequate rent, of a village called Malinugger, which lies within his zemindary of Darbhanga, and which has been occupied at a rent, without any written lease, by the Government of India for the purposes of a stud from 1798 to 1873, when the stud was closed. The Government asserted their right to continue to hold the lands in perpetuity and at a fixed rent of 972 rupees, for the establishment of which alleged right the appellant mainly relied on the law of limitation. The Courts below concurred in holding that there was no permanent or defined tenure created in favour of the Government and no bar of limitation, and that the Maharajah was entitled to a decree for possession. From these concurrent judgments the present appeal was brought. At the close of the arguments, Lord Hobhouse, on the part of their Lordships, gave judgment, observing that they considered that the view taken by the Courts below was right, and that they would humbly advise her Majesty to dismiss the appeal with costs.

HARI RAM AND ANOTHER *v.* SHEODIAL MAL AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an appeal from decree of the High Court for the North-Western Provinces of India at Allahabad of Jan. 9, 1885, reversing a decision of the District Judge of Gorukpore. Mr. J. Graham, Q.C., and Mr. J. H. A. Branson were counsel for the appellants; Mr. Cowlie, Q. C. and M. J. D. Mayne appeared for the respondents. The appeal arose out of a suit instituted on June 1, 1878, by the appellants against the respondents and Mr. R. P. Brooke, to recover from the latter gentleman, by the sale of certain properties, a sum of Rs. 79,655 due as principal and interest under a mortgage bond executed in 1873, and under a subsequent agreement in writing. The respondents were made parties to that suit because Mr. Brook, in 1875 had, in alleged breach of his covenant and agreement, effected a transfer and deed of sale to them of all the mortgaged properties. The District Judge of Gorukpore, who first heard the case, found in favour of the appellants for the greater part of their money claim, and set aside the deed of sale to the respondents so far as it affected the appellants' interests. The High Court reversed that decree, holding, *inter alia*, that the appellants' mortgage deed, which alone saved their claim from being barred by limitation, was invalid as being improperly registered. From this judgment the present appeal was instituted. At the close of the arguments, Sir Richard Couch delivered their lordship's judgment. As to the alleged improper registration of the mortgage deed, their lordships were of opinion that it had been properly registered. It appeared to be the intention of the Legislature that it should be sufficient if registration were made, as stated in Section 23 of Act VIII. of 1871, in a place where "some portion of the property"—not a substantial portion, but where any portion of the property—to which the instrument related was situated. After referring to other matters, Sir Richard Couch said the result was that the decree thereof a decree must be passed.

THE REPORT ON INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY.

IN recent years the competition of Bombay in the markets of China and Japan, says the *Home News*, has seriously checked the export of cotton yarn from Lancashire. With the exception of a temporary spurt, about a year ago, the export of English yarn to the countries named has remained almost stationary, while the shipments of Indian yarn have risen from seven million pounds in 1887 to 113 million pounds in 1887. This rivalry has naturally created great alarm in Manchester, and the board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have made an exhaustive inquiry. Two reports are the result. The majority report sets out the principal circumstance that has favoured the rapid increase of mills in India, and enabled them to a great extent to supply China and Japan with yarns, which formerly were shipped from Lancashire, is their geographical position, which to-day gives them an advantage of at least ¾d. per lb. on the portion of their out-put that is shipped to China and Japan, and 13-16d. to ¾d. per pound on what is consumed in India itself. This is an estimate of the net advantage to the Indian spinner over his rival in England, arising from his proximity to the cotton fields on the one hand, and to the consuming markets on the other, after allowing for his extra outlay for machinery, and consequently enhanced interest and depreciation, as well as greater expenditure in such items as imported coals, stores, &c. Other circumstances have also favoured the Bombay spinners, but the "geographical advantage" is the principal cause of the extraordinary hold they have obtained over the markets in question. On the other hand, the minority come to the conclusion that the principal cause which has enabled Bombay spinners to supersede those of Lancashire in exporting yarn to China and Japan is the great fall in Eastern exchange since 1873. The geographical advantage is admitted, but that, it is pointed out, has been constantly increasing, while the power to compete with Lancashire has been decreasing. The great question of a silver standard is thus raised once more, but there is little hope that the Lancashire spinner will obtain from that quarter any aid in the battle with his Indian competitor.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the offices, No. 6, Drapers' gardens, Throgmorton-avenue, London, on Wednesday, November 7th. Mr. Robert Davidson, chairman of the board of directors, presided, and moved the adoption of the report, which stated that an interim dividend had been declared of 3½ per cent. He said the revenue for the sale of gas, &c., showed a considerable increase over that of the corresponding half of 1887. The cost of coal had averaged £1 9s. 5d. per ton, as against £1 6s. 10d., or an advance of 2s. 7d. The loss on money brought over from Bombay had been £14,974, which was due to the rate of exchange being as low as 1s. 4·7-16d. per rupee. Owing to this the profits, which had really amounted to £18,960, had been reduced by about 74 per cent. He anticipated, however, a slightly better exchange in the current year. Mr. W. B. M. Lysley seconded the motion, which was agreed to after a brief conversation of a congratulatory character.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th Nov., as compared with the statement of the 10th Nov., 1888:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 10. Rs. A. P.	Nov. 20. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	51,49,638 15 0	51,49,638 15 0
Treasury Balance	1,71,53,875 5 11	1,69,98,797 13 3
Other Deposits	3,65,22,388 5 4	3,73,64,011 1 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,81,133 11 3	6,66,958 0 8
Sundries	10,21,593 10 10	10,65,636 9 10
Rs...	8,02,28,630 0 4	8,12,45,042 8 0

ASSETS.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	49,53,205 0 0	43,16,730 0 0
Other authorized Invtmts	62,29,957 0 0	62,63,907 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	91,92,643 7 0	92,19,181 11 2
Credits on do.	87,78,823 8 1	89,94,440 7 2
Bills discounted	2,69,52,544 11 10	2,83,68,053 3 6
Balances with other Banks	5,04,772 10 7	5,34,369 13 6
Bullion	24,037 1 3	22,357 12 6
Dead Stock	11,01,423 13 11	11,02,685 5 9
Stamps	9,810 7 0	9,878 0 0
Sundries	79,060 11 11	99,373 15 1
Cash at Head Office	35,75 351 5 1	36,49,122 9 0
Do. at Branches	1,30,33,400 1 8	1,34,69,933 11 4
Rs.	8,02,28,630 0 4	8,12,45,043 8 0

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

A DESPATCH to the Porte from St. Petersburg states that, should affairs in Servia assume threatening proportions from the agitation respecting the Royal divorce, which (adds this communication) is considered not improbable, and should it lead to an Austrian occupation of the country, Russia would, in such a contingency, consider herself released from all obligations not to occupy Bulgarian territory, to protect her vital interests in the Balkan Peninsula. It is reported from Berlin to the Porte that in the course of the ensuing spring the Emperor William may pay a visit to Constantinople, on the occasion of his intended journey to Athens.

A SENSATIONAL TOAST.

At a banquet given on Sunday at Warsaw by General Gourko, the provincial Governor-General, in honour of Count Schuvaloff, the Russian Ambassador in Berlin, the General proposed a "sensational" toast which, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, according to the version that has reached Cracow, was as follows :—

"The Ambassador assures us that a pacific tendency prevails everywhere. As Governor of this province, I rejoice thereat, but as a soldier I am not inclined to sheath my sword. Notwithstanding the peaceful policy of our Government, there is a very warlike spirit in the neighbouring countries. Their Press excites public opinion against it; their military authorities speak with scorn of the inefficiency of our army, the slowness of our system of mobilisation, and our lack of able officers—in fact, they discount our defeat. They had, however, better not go too far, because in that case the Czar may give the order to march, and we shall then cross the frontier, without mobilising, with twenty-four hours. I do not under-estimate the advantages possessed by other armies, but I maintain—not as a Russian patriot, but as a soldier—that no troops can compare with our own. I do not deny that Austria has brilliant artillery and Germany admirable tactics, but the Russian has ardour and determination which vanquish all difficulties. In that aspect the Turkish soldier alone can be—but only to a certain extent—compared with ours; but why waste words? Whenever the right time comes our drinks will be worthy of us. All I have to add is that we already know the roads to Vienna and Berlin. I drink to our brave army!" The same correspondent adds :—Agents of the Russian Government are just now displaying the utmost activity both in Servia and among the Roumanian peasantry. They encounter difficulties in Servia, but they are doing much mischief in Roumania. If the revolutionary agitation in Russia continues to spread an acute Eastern crisis is extremely probable. There are unquestionably fresh elements of trouble in the Balkan Peninsula, and the next disturbances are likely to occur nearer to the Austrian frontier than Bulgaria.

The Russian journals have been reporting that an insurrection is imminent in Servia, and some of them, like the *Novosti*, are doing their best to encourage rebellion, by speaking of the King without his title, as though he were already deposed. For the present, however, the outlook in Servia is perfectly calm. Since the petty insurrection at Alexinatz, more than three years ago, the peasants have been quiet, and are no longer in a condition to cope with the army, which is loyal. Out of the 900 officers in the service, there are about 200 who are believed to be Russophils, but those who make this computation admit that the other 700, including all the officers of the higher grades, are thoroughly to be relied on. There is said to be much disappointment in Russia, that the Servians have acquiesced so coolly in the King's divorce.

RUSSIA.

The Czar and Czarina and their family visited St. Petersburg on Sunday, Nov. 4, and attended Divine service in the Kasan Cathedral. The main streets of the town were profusely decorated. Crowds thronged the streets, which were lined with troops, and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced. Their Majesties drove in an open carriage, looking pleased and in good spirits.

The latest official details published confirm the statement that the train in which the Czar was returning from his tour in the Caucasus was proceeding when the disaster occurred. The cause of the disaster is not yet elucidated, but it is attributed partly to rotton sleepers found on the spot. Their Majesties had a miraculous escape, the carriage being terribly wrecked, while the servants in the adjoining pantry were killed, and also the Emperor's dog, reclining a few feet from his master. The Czar's foot and the Czarina's hand only were hurt. The Grand Duchess Olga and the Grand Duke Micheal, in the next carriage, were percipitated through a breach made in the car, but escaped unhurt. The Minister's carriage was completely wrecked, and Count Verontzoff, General Vannofsky, Baron Schernvall, and others sustained more or less injury. Many of the carriages were smashed to pieces, and the bodies of many of the killed were fearfully mutilated. The remains, which arrived at St. Petersburg on Friday evening, were afterwards interred with great ceremony, large crowds following the procession. The greatest indignation is expressed against the administration of the ill-fated railway, and the resignations of the responsible officials are demanded. As a fitting epilogue to the disaster, the Imperial train between Moscow and St. Petersburg on Sunday was detained four hours by a goods train running off the rails.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent says :—

"A telegram from General Gourko, received by the Minister of the Interior, announces the discovery of a revolutionary society in Poland, with numerous branches. Twenty-three students at an agronomical academy have been arrested, as well as a *Juge d'Instruction* and several Government officials, who are mostly Russians, on the charge of being members of the association. The prisoners are incarcerated in the Warsaw citadel, and will be tried by court-martial, the city for some time having been placed in a state of siege. The revolutionary party, in a proclamation just issued, alludes to the attempt made recently upon the life of the Czar at Kutais by a Cossack, and regrets its failure. It threatens, however, a repetition of the attempt if its just demands are refused. It will be observed that the news I forwarded regarding the plot at Kutais thus proves to have been correct, notwithstanding all representations to the contrary made in certain quarters."

In Government circles, the inauguration of a repressive policy in the Grand-Duchy of Finland is expected shortly. This will include the curtailment of ancient privileges, and a rad

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Artistic Designs in CHRISTMAS CARDS, Porcelain, Velvet, Satin, from the best houses in London.—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Albert Buildings.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA. Imported direct by PHIPSON and Co., Bombay.

ON VIEW.—The late Sir F. SOUTER'S Valuable Furniture, Billiard Table, Piano, Horses, Carriage, Plants, &c., at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill.

OUR NEW TOYS, by this Mail, are in all Latest Designs, our Dressed and Undressed DOLLS, are well worth seeings, enquire before you buy elsewhere. SHROFF BROTHERS.

JUST OPENED, TOYS, in great variety, Plain, Mechanical and India RUBBER. THE FANCY GOODS TRADING Co., Ld., No. 65, Meadow Street, Bombay.

HAMBURG COMMISSION MERCHANTS, offer their services for purchase of Continental Goods and sale of Indian Produce.—Apply to Z. and Z. care of Messrs. William Watson & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

OFFICERS' TRAVELLING CAMP LANTERNS, the most useful and compact ever offered. Perfectly stormproof; can be used as a table lamp, wall lamp, reading lamp, &c., &c. A very necessary companion in the Jungle. Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! Christmas and New Year Cards, English and French Confectionery, Ladies Companions, Ladies Plush Hand Bags, Perfumeries, Bonbons with beautiful Jewelery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Wines and Spirits, Ices of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED for a Mission Printing Press, up-country. European or Eurasian. Church of England. State Salary. "T. J. B.," *Gazette* office.

WANTED, an efficient MEHTA, with a moderate knowledge of English; must be thoroughly conversant with a Mehta's duties. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY & Co., No. 9, Hornby Row.

WANTED, a Competent COACH-BUILDER. Apply to "Carriage," care of this Paper.

WANTED for up-country, an able and experienced TEACHER, qualified to teach up to Matriculation. Apply to EBJI SEVJI, Fort, Bazargate.

WORTH A GOLD MOHUR A BOTTLE!!! Three doses of TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM will cure any Ordinary COUGH or BRONCHIAL ATTACK. *Note*—Only procurable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Fort.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.—Clearance Sale for three days only, at late Miles. J. & H. KRAUS', 20, Church Gate Street. Hats from ans. 4. Corsets from Rs. 2. Flowers and Feathers from ans. 4 to Rs. 8, Fancy Birds for ball dresses, from ans. 8.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY.—On and after MONDAY, 26th November, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. the BROWN direct Frere Road Cars will run every 10 minutes between GRANT BUILDING and Wari Bunder and *vice versa* instead of as far as Elphinstone Circle only as heretofore. The running at other hours is unchanged.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY.—On and after MONDAY, 26th November, the BROWN direct Frere Road Cars will, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., run every 5 minutes between Elphinstone Circle, and Wari Bunder, and *vice versa*. The running at other hours is unchanged.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY Millinery Establishment, 20, Abdoola Street, Pookiag and

XMAS and NEW YEARS CARDS, Xmas-Tree Ornaments, Toys and Dolls, in Great Variety, Crackers, Table Ornaments, Ham and Bacon, in cut. D. B. MODY, General Merchant, 29, Apollo Street.

ITALIAN SWEETS and CAKES, our own make.—PEARSE & Co., Confectioners, 7, Church Gate Street.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit, Guaranteed and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

TRAVELLING BATH-TUBS.—Fitted with Wicker Basket, stout leather Strap and Buckle, and Patent Lock.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc., made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO., Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 59, Meadows Street.

WALKING STICKS.—A choice selection of mounted sterling silver, and unmounted, cinnamon, range, oak, ash, cherry, vines, olives, &c., from Re. 1. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-Class Upper-storeyed Hotel, in Poona. It is most centrally situated and affords all the Comforts of a Home. Rooms bright and airy. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. TERMS MODERATE.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

REDUCED LIFE PREMIUMS.—Royal Assets exceed £6,000,000. Reduced rates for both Civil and Military Lives, whether participating or non participating policies.—THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.—Length 50 feet; beam 11 feet. Has good sized Saloon forward, and is fitted up as a Pleasure Yacht.—Apply "T." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, Parcels, and Telegrams for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR, by 7 a. m., on SATURDAY, 1st December, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point, Bombay, until further notice.

J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, 22nd November, 1888.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
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AUTHORISED.

THE CLUB HOTEL,
POONA.
THE ONLY EUROPEAN HOTEL IN THE STATION.

TESTIMONIAL.
LADY GREVILLE and PARTY, while staying at the "Club Hotel," Poona, found everything Clean and Comfortable and the Food Excellent, and met with every Attention and Civility from the Proprietor.
Poona, 17th Nov., 1888.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
19, Marine St., Bombay.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
ON VIEW
at he Bombay Tramway Co.'s Stables, Colaba.
100 HORSES LANDED LAST MONTH FROM AUSTRALIA,
imported by C. G. BALDOCK,
consisting of splendid carriage pairs, broken to harness, weight carrying cobs, first-class hacks, and horses suitable for chargers.
Intending purchasers can see the horses driven or ridden.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite to P. W. Department.

SALES BY AUCTION.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
SPECIALLY FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.
SALE OF REAL OIL-PAINTINGS BY EMINENT ARTISTS.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, in Medows Street, No. 21., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th December, 1888, sale to commence at 2 p.m.—
A splendid collection of real oil-paintings set in magnificent gold frames, lately arrived from Europe.
Full particulars of the subjects will appear in the catalogues, to be obtained on application to the undersigned.

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE GENTRIES OF BOMBAY.
BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE OF REAL ALABASTER AND MOZAIQUE WORKWARE.
Also an Invoice of Handsome and Valuable perambulators, Toys, &c.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder, at their rooms in Medows Street, No. 21, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m. precisely—
Arrived per ex s. s. Singapore.
A handsome and valuable collection of natural alabaster stone and mozaique workware, specially adapted for halls and drawing rooms.
Also an invoice of new designs of valuable Perambulators and Bassinets.
Single and double, on rubber tyre bi-cycle wheels.
An invoice rocking horses, gig and horses, toy carts, &c.
Now on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, Nov. 27th 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS OF THE NAWAB OF BAILA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, and in the matter of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in Liquidation.)
Under instructions from the official Liquidators (N. B. S. W. and M. Co. Ld.), Messrs. Ishwardas Jugjivandas and Aderji Jevanji, it is hereby notified that the property (Buildings, Tanks, Plant and Machinery) of the above named Mill (detailed as per printed List) will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1889, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at the Mill premises.
The property is situated at Surat, outside the Sahara Gate, on the ground called Rasoola Baug, measuring about 650 acres and 26 gunthas, leased from the owner Jia-Oolnisha Ladli Begum Saheb, at an annual rent of Rs. 1,200 for a period of 99 years, commencing from the 1st November, 1881, a portion of which *viz.* 38 acres and 20 gunthas has been sublet to Dr. Nusserwanji Nowrozji Khambhata, for the same period at an annual rent of Rs. 409-8. The present Government summary Settlement and Local Funds are paid by the owner, but any additional encumbrance hereafter on the ground is to be paid by the Company *i. e.*, the purchaser.
N.B.—There is a Ginning Factory, erected in the compound of mill premises the machinery and buildings of which belong to Messrs. Vasanji Dulabhai, and Nichhabhai Haribhai, under an agreement dated 24th October, 1883, passed by them to the Company, and consequently they are not included in the Company's property advertised for sale. Deeds of leases and agreement above referred to and duly executed are in the Gujerati language, and can be seen at any time during Office hours at the Official Liquidators' Office.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Liquidators at their Office in Warifalia, at Surat, or to the undersigned at their Office at Bombay, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, November 27, 18

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.

BEYOND the decline of 1-16d. in Silver already chronicled, the only change in London Financial quotations on Saturday was in Consols, which were ⅛ per cent. higher at 96⅞. About £75,000 in Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England. It is announced that the P. and O. Company pay a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The General Produce Markets were quite unchanged. The weeks' Import of Linseed was 14,000 quarters, which is 12,000 quarters less than was imported during the week.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head office	Dec.	Rs.	11,27,310
„ „ Branches	... „	„	1,78,147
Other Deposits	... „	„	3,61,161
Government Securities	Inc.	„	1,43,549
Loans	Dec.	„	15,20,694
Bills Discounted	... „	„	4,19,058
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	1,62,062
Cash and Currency Notes	... „	„	1,64,607

MONEY.—The Bank's Cash Balance shows, it will be noticed, the trifling increase of 1⅜ lakh since the previous Saturday; but a glance at the figures which we give above discloses the fact that during the period comprised in the Statement, there had been a material contraction of general demand for money, as far as the Presidency Bank is concerned; for though private deposits had become reduced by some 3½ lakhs in Loans, on the other hand there had been a considerable falling off, and Discount had sensibly decreased, so that a net diminution of some 15¾ lakhs, in what may be called trade requirements is apparent. Government, however, had again made considerable withdrawals, which were mainly the cause of reducing the Balance to the figures above given. In the open market, position of money is virtually unchanged.

COTTON opened with a quiet feeling this morning, and had not changed in tone during the day, nor have prices altered quotably; nevertheless, a good deal has been passing in new cotton, chiefly Oomra descriptions, for March delivery. Some ready new Oomras and Bengals have also been taken, the total business reported, ready and to arrive, summing up about 4,000 bales. The principal contracts have been in "Good" Akola, at Rs. 206-12; Barsee, at Rs. 210½-18; and in Khangaum, at Rs. 207-15; all for March delivery. In ready stuff a few hundred bales, each of Pachora and Bengals, changed hands at Rs. 208½, and Rs. 190-6, respectively.

Eleven cents of rain fell at Agra, in which district cotton picking is general, after the issue of the Chamber's telegraphic Report in the middle of last week; but the weather looked like clearing up, and it was seasonable over all other portions of the Cotton area, excepting at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, where the weather was cloudy, and the exotic Cotton plants were suffering from blight. At Barsee some slight damage to the cotton plants was expected from the recent rain; but from no other quarter do complaints of this nature come. The Dhollera crop appears to have much benefitted by the late rainfall, and in the Wadwan district it is reported to be excellent. At Broach the weather continued favourable, and the bolls on the cotton plants were rapidly ripening.

WHEAT.—There has been a *minimum* of enquiry in this market to-day; in the continued absence of demand, dealers have at length lowered their pretensions, and we quote a decline of one anna per cwts, in all descriptions, say:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-3-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	5-2-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	4-14-0	„
Red Delhi	„	4-10-0	„
Hard Yellow	„	4-10-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4-11-0	„
Hard Red	„	4-1-0	„

SEEDS.—Only a small business has been passing in this market to-day, and the tone has been very quiet, but quotations are quite unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,134 bales
Wheat	20,004 cwt.
Rapeseed	3,006 „
Gingellyseed	3,190 „

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet with very little doing, ready or forward. We hear of some transactions for Huli, January shipment, Wheat and Seeds, at 22s. 6d. per ton, but this is all that has transpired.

EXCHANGE.—We have had another very quiet day in this market, and rates this evening show no appreciable change from what they closed at on Saturday afternoon, though for remittance they are now obtainable in one direction only. Private Paper has been in some request at 1s. 4 25-32d. for ready three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 4¾d. to 1s. 4 11-16d. for forward delivery; but we have not heard of much having come out. Some business, however, has been reported for this year at 1s. 4 25-32d., and early next at 1s. 4¾d.; while for March-April 1s. 4 23-32d. has been offered. Some telegraphic is also reported to have been down, for December transfer, at 1s. 4 17-32d., and for February, at 1s. 4½d. We quote:—

	Ready.	Forward.	
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 9-16d.	1s. 4 17-32d.	per Rs.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d.	1s. 4¾d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 21-32d.	1s. 4⅞ d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 25-32d.	1s. 4¾d. to 23-32d.	„
Francs .. 1·77		1·76½ to ½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer to-day, and rates have advanced 1-16 per cent, the cash for Fours and for this month's account having closed at 98 1-16., with the January account quoted at 97 15-16. For the other denomination 103½ is still the nominal rate.

SHARES.—There has again been a fair business doing in Mill Shares, and again also any movement in prices which has taken place has been upward. City of Bombay Mill Shares have advanced Rs. 55, say to Rs. 1,040; New Great Eastern are Rs. 30 higher, at Rs. 780; David are Rs. 22½ higher, at Rs. 572½; Ripon are Rs. 20 up, at Rs. 1,080; Khatao Muckonjee are Rs. 15 higher, at Rs. 790; Oriental and Queen, and Jewraj Balloo are all Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 450, Rs. 960, and Rs. 1,045, respectively. New Indian Press Shares are Rs. 5 up, at Rs. 87½, Bank of Bombay Shares have advanced Rs. 2½, say to Rs. 905.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	905
Bank of Bengal	162,000	500	all	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	825
EXCHANGE BANK.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	819
National Bank of India	37,330	$125	250	5 pct.	130

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,05 xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,050

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,190
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	440
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	250
Bellary	630	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Bevis Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	20	200	Rs. 10	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	12	125	Rs. 20	160
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,880	Rs. 6 0	610
East India Press Co.	0	,00	1,000	Rs. 130	1,175
Empire Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	25	...		265
Fort Press Co.	100	8,50	8,500	Rs. 0	1,300x
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 90	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 20	137½xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	65
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 20	407½
New Beras Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 35	539
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	520
Prince of W. Press	600	500	10	Rs. 8	380
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	2,000	500	Rs. 70	20
Sind Press Co.	400		750	Rs. 50	440
Ind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	500	Rs. 120	440
Sassoon Press Co.	800	500	1,000	Rs. 45	1,225
Volkart Press Co.	600	1,000	1,000	F	550

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS—Oct 31, at Aberdeen, wife of Lieut-Col A S Roberts, Deputy-Commissioner, Punjab, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PRIMROSE—McMICKING—Nov 2, at Westminster Abbey, H W Primrose, C S I, to Helen Mary, eldest daughter of G McMicking, of Miltonise, Wigtonshire.

RUSSELL—MUNCKTON—Oct 23, at Woking, C Russell, Capt 1st Royal Sussex Regt, to Georgian, widow of Dr A Munckton, and daughter of Capt Sherwood (Indian Army retired) of Horsell, Surrey.

DEATHS.

COTTELL—Nov 5, at Sydenham, Capt C G Cottell, Retired H M Madras Army.

HATHWAY—Nov 3, at the Croft, Hampton-park, Hereford, Major-Genl H R Hathway, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, aged 61.

NEWLYN—Nov 5, at 3, Prince's-buildings, Weston-super-Mare, Sarah Derville Stonehouse Newlyn, widow of Maj W R Newlyn, Madras Staff Corps, and second daughter of the late General A Pinson.

RITCHIE—Nov 4, at Southmead, Wimbledon Park, Augusta Charlotte, widow of William Ritchie, late Advocate-General of Bengal and Legal Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, aged 71.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

CARNDUFF—McLEOD—Nov 22, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A Naville Rolfe, assisted by the Rev A G Lackman, Herbert William Cameron Carnduff, Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of David Carnduff, Esq., late of the Indian Education Department, to Julia, eldest daughter of Brigade-Surgeon Kenneth McLeod, M D, F R C, S E, Indian Medical Service.

DEATH.

ASHE—Nov 21, at Calcutta, Charles Ashe, son of the late Mr C Ashe, of Serampur, Govt Pensioner, and grandson of the late Lieut-Genl St George Ashe, of the East India Company's Service.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1888.

AN impartial and intelligent observer, who has done six months' hard and honourable labour in Calcutta, and enjoyed a similar period of useful toil in Bombay, on Saturday last favoured us with a vivid and valuable appreciation of the two cities and their points of resemblance and of difference. In climate, both cities are much on a par, Calcutta having the advantage of being a little farther to the north, which procures its inhabitants a greater approach to a cold season, while Bombay has, in the sea, and in the sea-breeze, compensations which stand it in good stead during the remainder of the year. Calcutta is built in a swamp, on which all its buildings may be said to float, thus paying a heavy price for the river-frontage which brings to its warehouses the produce of the Ganges Valley. Bombay, standing on an island of basalt, possesses the finest harbour in India, of which it knows how to make good use. In architectural achievement, in the breadth and plan of its leading thoroughfares, Bombay takes the palm. As the seat of the Government of India when it is at home, Calcutta ought to be a more important political and social centre than Bombay. But the latest of the observers who have studied the characteristics of the two cities in this matter, following the example of his predecessors, awards the prize to Bombay. Even the stranger in this city is struck by the freedom from prejudice which is its prevailing note. Good evidence of this, if evidence were necessary, is to be found in the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani,—published side by side with "Wanderer's" reference to the subject,—in which that prominent Bombay citizen, himself a Mussulman, stated that he owed his election to the Bombay Corporation, of which he is the President, to the support extended to him equally by men of all sects and Nationalities. As Mr. Sayani very truly stated, Europeans, Parsis, Hindus, and Mahomedans join together and act in concert without regard to denominational prejudices. This can scarcely be said with much semblance of truth of Calcutta. The disposition to co-operate for the common good which is a characteristic of this city renders it possible for a disinterested critic of Calcutta and Bombay to speak of the Municipality of the former as a congeries of factions—pulling all ways but the way of the common good—with two Municipal bodies where one would serve, and with half the population still lacking wholesome drainage, and water fit to drink, while in Bombay, if the Municipality be sometimes stubborn and petulant in opposition, it can boast of a splendid civic history. A stranger may be excused for assigning to the Bombay Corporation the credit due to Premchund Roychund for the Rajabhai Clock Tower,—the clock of which that body refused to light, or the Victoria Terminus, the initiative of which was due equally to the G. I. P. Railway Company which found the money, and to General Hancock who found the Architect, Mr. Stevens.

A striking exemplification of the vitality and vigour of Bombay is given in the remarks of Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, when addressing for the last time the Corporation a few days ago. In ten years the income of the Municipality, which was in 1879 about thirty lakhs, has, after the reduction of various items of taxation, owing to the expansion of the city, increased to fifty lakhs. The growth of the population adds 20,000 a year to the number of its inhabitants. The new houses constructed, which used to number three hundred in the year, now number twelve hundred. The augmentation in the extent and value of Municipal business is also evidenced in the fact that the cash passing through the Chief Accountant's books, which nine years ago amounted to 171 lakhs, has now reached 421 lakhs. The population is not only growing in numbers and in wealth, but in its standard and ideal. It becomes every year more exacting in its requirements and demands. It takes nothing for granted, and while insisting on its rights, is litigious in resisting Municipal demands which Mr. Charles declares very truly are often contested with or without reason. Those who recognise in this spirit "a tendency not of ourselves making for righteousness," must rejoice to learn that the correspondence of the Municipal departments is increasing enormously. The letters which passed through the Engineer's office last year numbered 64,000, a portentous correspondence which is not likely to diminish now that sullage connections are being made with the new sewers. The vouchers which the Chief Accountant has to examine have gone up from 24,000 to 49,000. While the Municipal business is increasing at this rate, the time is not well chosen for a proposal to let a committee loose upon the well-nigh overwhelmed departments with a view to cut them down and to curtail the pay of the staff with a view to effecting a delusive economy. The proposal was, however, made by Mr. Kabraji in an ingenious speech which ignored everything but the fact that the city spends twenty lakhs a year more in 1888 than it did in 1879. The increased area of the city and the large annual addition to the number of the population were entirely overlooked by the three members of the Corporation who supported the motion which Mr. Kabraji made with such single-minded regard to the necessity of raising betimes a catching cry for the approaching elections. Good sense has often steered the Bombay Corporation clear of the shoals on which the Calcutta Municipality generally shipwrecks its reputation. A nearly unanimous negative was given to a proposal which, if acted upon, would have produced some very unexpected and unwelcome results. At the same time there is some danger of running into the opposite extreme and spending money or proposing to spend it with a lavish hand. It is not necessary to lament that the Municipal Act does not permit the salary of the Municipal Secretary to be largely increased. That functionary is as hard-worked as any man in the service of the ratepayers, and he gives full value for his salary; but he does not ask for an increase of it. The cheap generosity that regrets that a functionary cannot be voted an increase that cannot be given is open to quite as much objection as proposals to cut down all salaries without a thought of existing obligations to men of long service. It is a poor way to make amends to the absent Executive Engineer for much criticism and many unkindnesses while away on sick certificate, to proclaim aloud in the Corporation that the maximum salary fixed by the Act for the office which he holds is altogether too low, and that if the law allowed it Rs. 5,000 a month might well be paid for work of vital importance to the city. There is not a pin to choose between suggestions of mild and impossible enhancements of salary which are only a mockery to those for whose benefit they are made, and the not less unreal and impracticable proposals of wholly impossible retrenchments But such follies have their use inasmuch as they show what pitfalls the Bombay Municipality might dig for itself if it were not wiser than some of its advisers. What is done, and done well, by the Bombay Corporation, the philosophical historian partly may compute, but without occasional manifestations of unwisdom he would not know what is resisted. And similarly if the good City of Calcutta had not a Municipality which leaves half that city without wholesome drainage or a sufficient supply of good water, we could never have formed an adequate conception of the fact that we do manage such things better in Bombay, although our drainage system is not yet complete.

LORD SALISBURY's explanation of the scheme of British co-operation with Germany for the putting down of the slave trade on the Zanzibar coast is not at all satisfactory. He makes the very best of a bad case, but the best is not much to speak of. This is what he says as to the origin of the new-born zeal of the German Government for the repression of slavery in those parts:—"In consequence of events which have taken place on the part of the coast which is under German influence, the German Government had come to be of opinion that it was necessary to take more effective measures than had hitherto been taken for preventing that kind of traffic on which the slave traders had hitherto subsisted." Now it is of primary importance to consider what were the events which had moved the German Government to this righteous resolve. The events were a general and serious and—not to put too fine a point upon it—a very natural rising of the natives of Pangani and the territory adjacent against the peculiar fashion in which the agents of the German East African Company began their colonizing exploits in that part of the world. "What were the Germans driven out for by the natives?" asks Lord Harrowby, and the answer is that it was because they earned the hatred of the people by certain ingenious devices of which the type was exhibited in the introduction of dogs into the mosques and of jolly Jack Tars into the harems. And these are the "events" of which the determination of Prince Bismarck to put down slavery in Zanzibar waters are the consequence. The German Government, it will be seen, take a very different view from most people of the circumstances under which the agents of the East African Company have been driven out of their stations in the Pagani territory. They have formed a very strong opinion, Lord Salisbury says, that it was to the action of the slave traders that their calamities were due. This we can understand, though we are not obliged to share in their opinions. But we cannot understand, except for reasons of high politics, why Lord Salisbury should have persuaded himself to take, or at all events to seem to take, the same view. The slave trade, it is pretended, had everything to do with the troubles on the coast; other events, near, visible, and directly provocative, had little or nothing to do with it, so that if the pioneers of German colonization in these parts had been the mildest of men it would have made no difference. The slave traders were in the background, and they would have worked their wicked will, no matter how mildly the new comers had comported themselves. So Prince Bismarck seems to say, and so Lord Salisbury seems to believe. But the testimony of both statesmen will not remove the prevailing belief that the anti-slavery fervour of the German Government is a product of the eleventh hour. And the reason for this is very plain. Lord Salisbury says "When the German Government came to the resolution that it was necessary for them to take measures to oppose and prevent the importation of arms and the exportation of slaves, they came to us and asked us whether we would take the same course." But when did the German Government come to this resolution? Not when the East African Company, with the German iron-clads at their back, got their treaty from the Sultan of Zanzibar, for in this treaty there is nothing about measures for preventing the exportation of slaves. The resolution was the creation of a later date, and it curiously followed upon the loss of prestige which the Germans underwent in the troubles at Pagani and Bogomyo. And in associating ourselves with the German Government in the work at this particular time we assume in the eyes of the people of those coasts a solidarity with Germany which will damage the good name we bear amongst them, and may seriously reduce our prestige. That is what Lord Harrowby had in mind when he expressed a hope that in any attack made by Germany on the coast, whether in retaliation or for the purpose of putting down the slave trade, the English flag would not be seen with hers.

MR. J. F. FINLAY, of the Bengal Civil Service, has succeeded Mr. A. Cotterell Tupp as Honorary Secretary in England of the International Monetary Association. A meeting of the Association was held a few days since to consider what steps should be taken on the report of the Currency Commission. It now numbers about 300 members.

THE Sutlej would in the ordinary course reach Bombay some time on Sunday, Dec. 2. As that would be an inconvenient day for a Viceroy's landing, it has been arranged that the steamer shall not arrive in Bombay Harbour until eight o'clock the following morning. Lord Lansdowne is to be presented with an address from the Bombay Municipal Corporation, welcoming him to India, and he will remain in the western capital two or three days before proceeding to Calcutta to take over charge from the Marquiss of Dufferin. During his stay in Bombay, where he will be entertained at Government House by Lord and Lady Reay, Lord Lansdowne will probably hold a grand levee at the Secretariat.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY and T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will return to Bombay on the morning of Sunday 2nd December.

LADY REAY remains in Bombay, personally superintending the arrangements at Government House in view of the arrival of the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne.

WHEN Prince Arthur Patrick and Princess Margaret of Connaught left Charing Cross by the Continental express train on Tuesday morning (6th inst.) for India to join their parents, Prince Henry of Battenberg accompanied the children from Balmoral and saw them off at the station. They were handed over to the care of Sir John M'Neill, V. C., K. C. B., Equerry to her Majesty, who conducted the children to Bombay.

PRINCE ARTHUR AND PRINCESS MARGARET, the children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, arrived by the mail yesterday morning. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess, attended by Colonel Beecher, proceeded on board and brought their children ashore. Lady Reay, who had ridden down to the Bunder, attended by Captain Hamilton, met the Duke and Duchess as they returned, and welcomed Prince Arthur and Princess Margaret, both of whom shook hands with her Ladyship. In the afternoon T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess, with their three children, left for Poona by the mail train. They were attended by Major General Sir John McNeil, Col. Cavaye, Col. Beecher, and Captain Herbert, A. D. C. The ducal party took their departure from the Victoria Terminus, where Col. Lyttelton, Military Secretary to the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH TROOPS ORDERED TO SUAKIN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Orders have been issued for a British Regiment, returning from India, to stop at Suakin to assist in repelling the Dervishes. The name of the Regiment has not yet transpired.

SIR CHARLES WARREN'S SUCCESSOR.

Mr. James Monro, one of the Assistant Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, has been appointed Chief Commissioner, in place of Sir Charles Warren, resigned.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

REJOICINGS AT NARAINGUNGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NARAINGUNGE, Nov. 26.

The Viceroy arrived here to-day, and received a most hearty and loyal welcome. About ten o'clock, the Indian General Steam Navigation Company's Steamer Linnet left the jetty with a small party of Europeans on board, including Mr. Hopkins, the Commissioner; Mr. Brighton, the District Judge; Mr. Chambers, the President of the Municipality; Captain Saker, the Marine Superintendent I. G. S. Company, Mrs. Rattray, Mrs. Wilson and others, and accompanied by twelve steam launches, furnished by the local firms, all prettily decorated with flags and evergreens, proceeded to Muddunganj where the Rhotas, with His Excellency the Viceroy on board, had anchored. The Rhotas then steamed on to Naraingunge escorted by six launches on each side. The banks were crowded at various points with natives, and the shipping and all the principal buildings were decorated, so that the sight was an exceedingly gay one. On reaching David and Com pany's jetty, His Excellency landed, and will take lunch today with Mr. Henderson, the head of the firm here. The decorations at the principal landing stage, where the Viceroy receives an address from the Municipality this afternoon, have been tastefully carried out by the Eastern Bengal Company, and the motto "We're a right gled tae see ye" shows the preponderance of the Scotch element at Naraingunge. All the decorations in Naraingunge itself have been carried out by the Municipality.

At 3-30, Lord Dufferin received an address at the Jetty from the Naraingunge Municipality. On arriving at the Jetty, the Ladies Helen and Hermione Blackwood, who accompanied Lord Dufferin, were presented with handsome bouquets by two little Native girls, children of the Post Master at Naraingunge. The Municipal address, which was read by Mr. Chambers, had reference to the trade of Naraingunge which has increased till now. The town stands pre-eminent as the largest port and principal centre of commerce of Eastern Bengal. In reply, His Excellency congratulated the Municipal representatives on the importance the town had attained as a commercial centre, and thought they might fairly look for further advance in agriculture. In a country like India, the progress of their industries was a matter of more than local importance. In conclusion, he thanked them for their expression of good-will towards Lady Dufferin and himself. An address was also presented on behalf of the women of Naraingunge with reference to Lady Dufferin's Fund. His Excellency expressed his regret that Lady Dufferin had not been able to receive it herself. The Viceroy then left by special train for Dacca, and on arriving there was met by the Nawab of Dacca and his son, and the Rajah of Jodhpore. His Excellency left the station with the Nawab, escorted by a troop of the Surma Valley Light Horse which have come to Dacca for the purpose. The principal streets were crowded with spectators, and after dark were brilliantly illuminated. There will be a small dinner party at the Nawab's palace to-night, followed by an entertainment of native music.

THE KIRKEE RACE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 26.

The Kirkee Gymkhana races, which promised to be a very pleasant meeting this afternoon, were completely marred by the incessant rain. Out of the five events on the card, only the first, the Polo Pony Scurry (in heats) could be run off. The last heat, which was run in torrents of rain, resulted as follows:—

Dewdrop, Mr. England ..... 1.
Cupid, Mr. Hickie ..... 2.
Wildboar, Mr. Corbyn ..... 3.

All present were drenched, and the meeting was postponed to Thursday.

MISS MANNING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 26.

Miss Manning to-day visited the Victoria High School, the Female Training College, the Female High School, the Native Institution, and the Municipal School, and presented ten pounds for maps and pictures. She said she was surprised and pleased to see the progress of native female education in Western India. In the evening a reception was held at the Kirkham's bungalow, when the members of the local Branch of the National Indian Association and the ladies society of the Deccan, were introduced. A large number of Europeans, Parsees, and Hindoos had assembled, and the local Gayan Samaj gave a concert, in which Miss Manning was much interested. Miss Manning left for Hyderabad at eight o'clock.

THE MOYLAN CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The Moylan case came on for hearing on Saturday last. Mr. Pugh appeared before the Chief Justice on behalf of the Recorder of Rangoon, and asked that a special Bench be appointed to hear the case. The Chief Justice did not understand how the Recorder could appear in a matter in which he had made an order on appeal. It is unheard of that a Judge should appear as a party to the proceedings in the position of Judicial Prosecutor. Mr. Pugh cited precedents which came before the Privy Council, showing that judges did appear, and that it was exceptional for them not to appear. As it was a question of jurisdiction, it was highly desirable that a special bench be appointed. The Chief Justice wished to know if he had the power to fix such a Bench. Mr. Pugh said he had, and that three judges could be appointed to hear appeals from the Original Side. The Chief Justice said that it may be made on a consultation of the judges and not by the Court. After further argument on the point, the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has appointed a sub-committe to consider and report upon the Indian Merchandise Marks Bill. The committee consist of the following gentlemen:—Chairman, Mr. J. Ashworth, of Messrs. Ewing and Company. The members are, Mr. James Stevenson, of Messrs. Graham and Company; Mr. W. Parsons of Messrs. Peel Jacobs and Company; Mr. F. Scoulodi of Messrs. Ralli Brothers: and Mr. T. Ormerod of Messrs. Hoare Miller and Company.

ECONOMY IN HIGH PLACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

A short time back the Government of India was moved to allow a Member of Council a similar privilege to that which is enjoyed by the Viceroy in the matter of chartering dâks and tongas when going up to, or returning from, Simla. The Supreme Government, however, has declined to grant the concession asked for.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASICK, Nov. 26.

The following are the names of the delegates who were elected yesterday at a meeting held at Nasick for the National Congress to be held at Allahabad:—Messrs. Daji Abaji Khare, Pleader, Bombay; Ramachandra Gunesh Mundaley, Pleader, Purussotam Sadasiv, Vakil, Nasick; Janardan Raghunath Nindkar, Vakil; Damodarao Krishna Hingne Chanderi, Wasudev Balkrishna, Takalkar, Nasik; Raghuji Trimbakji Sanap; Sitaram Damodar Bhonde, Shridhar Gopal Patékar, Gangadhar Narsinvh Ketkar, Vakil; Jayram Abaji Joshi, Vakil; Daji Vishna Ketkar, Vakil; Gunesh Pandurung Paranjpe, Vakil; Shredhar Annaji Chandhari; Balaji Daji Dhumal; Saidumia Haidarsahele; Ramakant Balwant, Vakil; Yeola Krishna Rao Trimbak Marothe Vakil, Kalhesh War Sakharam; Deshpan De Raoji Parashram; Jeogalekar Purashotam Damoodar Barwe; Krishnarao Jayaram, Vakil; Malegaon Gopal Anant, Vakil; Satana Gunesh Raoji, Vakil; Kesho Bal Aji Vakil; Pimpalgoon Vithal; Bhikaji Bhide, Vakil; Waman Mahadeo, Vakil; Sennar Anant Raoji; and Kawale Kashinath Gopal Deshpande.

MASONIC CEREMONY AT THE BANQUETTING HALL, MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

A large number of Masons assembled to witness the installation of Lord Connemara, the Governor of Madras, as District Grand Master. Colonel Moore, the Deputy District Grand Master, presided. After taking his place on the throne, His Excellency delivered a speech, in the course of which he made a touching allusion to the late Lord Mayo, a distinguished Mason, who lost his life while in the exercise of that virtue, the principal characteristic of a mason—charity. Congratulatory telegrams which were received from H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, as District Grand Master of Bombay, and from other lodges, were read. A banquet followed, at which one hundred and fifty persons were present. The Governor proposed the toast of the Grand Masters of Ireland and Scotland, and Colonel Moore proposed Lord Connemara's health. His Excellency, in replying, specially mentioned the satisfaction of seeing so many native brethren present. As Governor he was glad to note this, hoping that the principles of masons would permeate. The whole body of the native society present at the ceremony was a sign that freemasonry is a living force and power in India. Colonel Travers Drapes, of Burmah, replied to the toast of the sister districts in India and in Burmah. Brother Dunsterville reported that all lodges in this district are in a most prosperous condition, the numbers having increased fifty per cent. this year.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, Nov. 24.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left here to-day.

ADEN, Nov. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

The Austro-Hngarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Imperator, which left Bombay on the 20th inst., arrived here this morning.

The M. M. steamer Mandoza left here for Zanzibar to-day.

The M. M. steamer Labourdonnais left here for Bombay to-day.

The M. M. Salazie left here for Marseilles on the 21st instant.

COLOMBO, Nov. 26.

The mail steamer Peshawur, from Bombay, arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4⅛
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅝
3 per cent. French Rentes	83
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. „	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105⅝
Bar Silver	43

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 26.—The barometer has changed somewhat irregularly and fallen at several central stations on the East Coast of the Peninsular, and at Bangalore and Calicut. It has risen elsewhere. The depression which lay between Agra and Delhi yesterday has shown now near Saugor. It is giving rainy and unsettled weather to the West of the N. W. Provinces and the South east of the Punjab. The weather is also very unsettled in the hills, where hail and rain has fallen rather heavily. Rain also has fallen south of the Peninsula except however on the North Western and Southern India where there has been to rain. The weather is very cold in the North West.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 23.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Communication with Suakim and with the Hedjas and Yemen is at present interrupted. Telegrams for Suakim can be posted from Suez.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Nov. 25.

10 p.m.	78·4

MONDAY, Nov. 26.

6 a.m.	75·5
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	85·2
4 p.m.	83·4

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

THE Sutlej. Lord Landsdowne has been promised, shall drop anchor in Bombay harbour at 8 a.m on Monday, December 3rd. Probably, the reply which he will make to the Bombay Municipal address will enlighten us as to the views his Excellency holds on some prominent Indian questions. Here he has remained very quiet. Except in acknowledgment of the Indian address, presented at Lord Northbrook's house towards the end of July, he has made no public speeches. What he had said then stamped him as a Viceroy of reforming tendencies. No opportunity has since been afforded to Lord Lansdowne to condescend to particulars, while the interviewer has left him severely alone. I do not suppose Lord Dufferin's successor will feel the neglect very keenly. Indications, however, have, in various ways not always of a public character, shown somewhat of the spirit in which Lord Lansdowne is entering upon his high and most arduous duties. He is under no delusion as to the nature of the task which is before him. He has recognised that there are not for him the five years of plenty which filled Lord Ripon's coffers and enabled him to scatter his balances in the shape of reduced taxation to a grateful people. He knows, too, that even Lord Dufferin's satisfactory period of rule, broken though it has been by a Russian scare and a Burmese conquest, both involving very heavy outlay, is scarcely likely to be his. The exchange perplexities, the much-tried treasury, and the complications wrapped up in the agitation which will be set on foot in India for the re-imposition of some of the cotton duties and the strenuous resistance which will be offered to such a course in England, to say nothing of the provision still required to safeguard our frontiers and pacify Burma, are all present to his mind. Lord Lansdowne does not take a gloomy forecast of his period of rule. But he does foresee that he will encounter a succession of important matters calculated to task his statesmanship; I believe he is prepared to grapple with them in a high-minded and broad-minded manner. From the India Office he will, probably, get support at present unsuspected in its force or character, in his dealings with internal matters. Altogether, as viewed from this side, your new Viceroy's term of office is held to provide as many tasks of a serious character as the most ambitious satrap could desire, and the chief anxiety is "Will Lord Lansdowne be strong enough to deal with them?" Those who know him well say he will do as excellently as any nobleman in the running for the Viceroyalty and better than most. It is believed he will prove a most capable Governor-General, and that the tests to which his resourcefulness must inevitably be submitted will bear the strain put upon it. All who wish good to the Empire will hope that this sanguine estimate will be fully realised.

Lord Lansdowne's last days in England are busy days. So much so that, probably, the four days spent at Sandringham, albeit it partakes of the nature of an official visit, is a welcome break in the driving storm of a thousand and one things which beset a Viceroy on the eve of his departure from England. One matter which has caused Lord Lansdowne a good deal of thought and, perhaps, of anxiety, has been happily settled. He has appointed his Private Secretary. I was able to send the news of Colonel Ardagh's appointment to you within a few hours of its having been made. The feeling here, in circles where Colonel Ardagh is well-known, is that the new Viceroy has made an uncommonly good choice, and that his Private Secretary is likely to be himself popular and the cause of popularity to his chief. The best compliment that could be paid a man was paid to the Colonel in the resistance of the War Office to the offer being made to him or, being made, to his acceptance of it. He is so much appreciated at head-quarters that it was only with great reluctance permission was given to him to accept Lord Lansdowne's offer. As it is some little time will elapse before Colonel Ardagh can take up his duties, and, in the meantime, the experienced services of Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace have been placed at Lord Lansdowne's service. This is considered a good appointment, and as being likely to ease your new Viceroy's earliest experiences. In connection with the Viceregal Private Secretaryship I see that the *Pall Mall Gazette*, sworn foe as it is of literary log-rolling, is not above doing a little business of the kind on behalf of its friends. Opportunity was taken of the announcement of Colonel Ardagh's appointment to state that Lord Lansdowne would like to have taken Mr. Alfred Milner, Private Secretary to Mr. Goschen and Liberal candidate in 1885 for the Tottenham division of Middlesex, with him to India. Mr. Milner has his good points, but I greatly doubt whether they would have been of much use to him in India. Besides, the office of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which Mr. Milner spent so much of his time after he left Oxford, has, no doubt, its advantages, but it is scarcely the school in which to train a Private Secretary for an Indian Viceroy. I have heard the opinion expressed that the Royal Engineers should be proud of the position Colonel Ardagh has attained. This expression of opinion called forth the retort that the last Royal Engineer appointment of the kind was not particularly successful, seeing that Colonel Gordon threw up his post immediately on his arrival at Bombay. But then, as everyone admits, Charles Gordon was an individual who stands alone, who had his own sphere of action, and who did excellently in that. All the same Colonel Ardagh's appointment is a compliment to the corps of Royal Engineers, and I have no doubt his brother engineers will so regard it.

I telegraphed to you yesterday morning that Sir Lepel Griffin had finally decided to decline the Residency at Allahabad. For so strong a man as Sir Lepel admittedly is, he has on this question been as weak as water. Originally, he had set his heart on Hyderabad. He was to proceed to the Nizam's Court not because he was absolutely the best man for the post, but because he was anxious to go and because he was not too modest in letting his desires be known. Indeed, the manner in which be allowed his appointment to ooze out at the dinner given in his honour by Mr. H. S. King, M.P., and so called forth the eloquent eulogium on his abilities uttered by Nawab Mehdi Ali, was more than significant. At that time Sir Lepel's wish to go to Hyderabad was very keen, and he had so arranged matters that he was to proceed to Bombay in the same steamer with Lord Lansdowne. "Happy Lord Lansdowne," said Sir Lepel Griffin's friends, "to have so experienced and so strong an official as his fellow voyager to tell him what the Indian problem really is, and how it should be solved." Nearly three months passed, and it was found that Sir Lepel was not to be the new Viceroy's "guide, philosopher, and friend" in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. The quidnuncs asked "Why is this thus?" and declared he was not after all going to the Deccan. This rumour was (in Griffinian language) denounced as a false and malignant libel. All that the cancelment meant was that the departure of Sir Lepel was postponed to the beginning of next year. Now we learn the facts. He is not going at all. Why? The quidnuncs are at a loss for a reply. The great man himself is silent, and nobody is prepared with a plausible suggestion. There is no Lieutenant-Governorship falling vacant shortly, so promotion in that direction is not within his eye. As for that seat in St. Stephen's for which his soul lusteth, that is farther away in "the dim and distant future" than ever. What is the cause? I have heard that an agent of the Begum of Bhopal is in this country at the present moment, and that Mr. Bradlaugh intends to let the English people know all about Bhopal affairs. If these statements are true, it may be Sir Lepel Griffin has come to the conclusion that he will better serve himself and his career by staying at home to take part in the fray. No one has denied that he has immense pluck, and it would at least be characteristic if he actually were staying in England to defend his acts as Central India Agent. Parliament, I believe, is sitting, but no one takes any interest in its proceedings. Mr. Gladstone's oratorical feats at the Mecca of Dissentient Radicalism and, in a smaller degree, the Special Commission, have entirely absorbed public attention this week. It is curious to notice the diversity of views prevailing with regard to the Birmingham "boom." I do not now refer to political differences; they would exist whatever the leader of the Opposition said. I allude to the criticisms, both public and private, on the Gladstonian pronouncements, from an intellectual point of view. While everyone, whether Tory or Radical, agrees that the right honourable gentleman has displayed a marvellous amount of energy for a man just about to enter upon his eightieth year, opinions are divided as to the mental vigour exhibited in the speeches about which all the world is talking. If we are to believe the enthusiastic admirers of the Liberal Chief—and surely no statesman ever had a more devoted body of followers—his performances in the Midland capital are worthy to rank with his famous Midlothian Campaign: cogency of argument, originality of thought, exuberance of imagery, brilliance of rhetoric have been the distinguishing features of their leader's utterances; if the estimate of his opponents is to be accepted, Mr. Gladstone, so far from having maintained or rather recovered his old position as the Cicero of English debate, has simply furnished mankind with another painful illustration of the profound depths to which a great genius may descend in extreme old age and when his powers are decaying. I have asked several persons, M. P.'s and others, who were among Mr. Gladstone's audiences, what their impressions were, but, naturally they differed very considerably from the unfavourable comments just mentioned. Nobody, however, will accuse the *Birmingham Post* of partiality to the Grand Old Man, and this is what Mr. Chamberlain's organ says about the Bingley Hall deliverance:—"The anecdote, somewhat apocryphal we are afraid, of the cries, of 'God save Ireland' and 'God save England too' at an Irish railway station, was given with a perfect majesty of elocutionary resource. It was worth all the waiting and all the struggling to hear that clarion shout of 'God save England too' ring through the hall while the speaker stood with both hands held passionately above his head. The voice was not only powerful and penetrating, it was singularly musical and resonant. His speech will be very disappointing to those who read it, but those who heard it were enthralled by the thrilling and vivid personality of the speaker, by the marvellous character and infinite variety of his gestures, by the inimitable and exquisite command with which he made his voice do his bidding." What the Birmingham journal says about the Bingley Hall speech being disappointing to those who read it is true of Mr. Gladstone's speeches generally. In this respect he differs from both of his principal lieutenants, Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley, particularly the latter, whose eloquence is always better to read than to listen to.

Perhaps one of the most striking things in connection with the great gathering of the Caucus, next to the reception given to Mr. Gladstone and the distinct impulse which has been given to what two or three years ago was called the Unauthorized Programme—the next Liberal Ministry will be very radical—is the decided advance which Mr. John Morley has made in the estimation of the rank and file of his party. Mr. Chamberlain's secession has been an event of great personal advantage to Mr. Morley. Formerly, Mr. Morley was completely overshadowed by Mr. Chamberlain, to whom he seemed to stand pretty much in the same relation that a clever young Private Secretary occupies to an influential but uninstructed Member of Parliament. Mr. Morley was popularly supposed to supply Mr. Chamberlain with ideas and to correct his deficiencies in historical knowledge. In return for this the great and wealthy manufacturer bestowed his patronage on the philosophical and aspiring writer. If any person so recently as three years ago had ventured to speak of John Morley, the pedant, the book-worm, the sophist, the doctrinaire, the closet philosopher, the apologist of French revolutionaries, to give a few of the names by which he was described, as a probable successor of Mr. Gladstone in the leadership of the Liberal Party he would have been looked upon as a mad-cap or a *badaud*. For the past twelve months or so it has been plain to those who have eyes to see and ears to hear that as others have been standing still or receding, Mr. Morley has been advancing in public opinion, and the commanding position he has taken at Birmingham during the past few days has immensely improved his chances of successfully disputing with Sir William Harcourt when the time comes for the Liberal leadership. Mr. Morley has yet to make himself a strong popular force, but in spite of his views on religious matters he is a great favourite of the Nonconformists and with the more respectable elements of the party to whom character and honesty count for something. Sir George Trevelyan, who in some respects is a man of broader views and more elasticity than Mr. Morley, and was at one time looked upon as a promising candidate for the reversion of the leadership, has of late rather fallen in the background, though his speeches at Birmingham have shown that he is still as strong a party man as ever, perhaps even too strong.

The Liberals are almost beside themselves with delight at what they consider the unparalleled success of the Birmingham demonstrations, and certainly they have some grounds for their jubilation, but whether as some of them seem to think the effect of Mr. Gladstone's speeches and the enthusiasm of his great audiences will in some mysterious way bring about a General Election at no distant date, is to say the least open to doubt. So far as home politics are concerned there is nothing, as Lord Salisbury will be able to say to-night, at the Lord Mayor's banquet in the outlook to justify these wild expectations. On the other hand, the Conservatives are perhaps a little too sanguine in anticipating that nothing will happen to prevent the present Parliament lasting its full term. Politicians are too apt to overlook the liability to Ministries being overturned by what may be called accidents. It does not require a gigantic stretch of imagination to see how disastrous to the Government such an incident as that of the deportation of our representative in the United States might have been; and Lord Salisbury, unless he acts with great circumspection, may find the arrangements he has entered into with Prince Bismarck in respect to the East Coast of Africa extremely dangerous to the stability of the Ministry. The Liberals have hitherto been very quiet, but they are carefully watching the Prime Minister's steps, and if he slips they will turn his misadventure to full account.

One result of the Birmingham meetings, however, is not without significance. It has been known for some time past that the Government, acting upon the advice of Mr. Balfour were anxious, if possible, to obtain from Parliament during the present Session extended powers to buy out landlords under the Ashbourne Act. This could only be done with the co-operation of the Opposition, or, at any rate, without their active hostility. It appears that Mr. Gladstone, while at Birmingham, took advantage of the presence of so many of his principal colleagues to confer with them on the subject, and the decision finally come to was to take every means in their power to prevent any further extension of the Act. This determination having been communicated to the Government, it is rumoured in the lobbies that the projected measure will not be proceeded with this Session I doubt the report nevertheless. So far the discussions in the House of Commons—the Lords have only had one short sitting, and have decided only to meet once a week for the rest of the Session—have been conducted without any particular asperity or obstruction; but from what I hear things are likely to be rather more lively when the Irish estimates come under consideration. Still Irish members, who are not detained by the Special Commission and have nothing else to keep them in town, will be glad to get home again as early as possible, and I do not anticipate the debates in the expenditure in connection with the administration of Ireland will be so stormy or protracted as some people imagine. Before leaving this branch of my letter I may advise your readers who may be thinking of spending any of their superfluous capital—if there are such persons in India in these days of depreciated currency—in qualifying for votes in different parts of the United Kingdom to think twice before doing so. It has been foreseen for some little time that events were making for the adoption of the one man, one vote principle, and the Birmingham Conference has made it clear that one of the very first things which the next Liberal Ministry will undertake will be to abolish this almost the last privilege of the wealthy. Whether it is right that a person who pays almost absolutely no taxes should have exactly the same power in the Government of the country and the expenditure involved in carrying on the affairs of the Empire is quite another matter. All I say is that the present system is doomed. We are gradually approaching to manhood suffrage and to—well those who live longest will see.

The Special Commission proceeds slowly, and every one connected with it, judging from the general air of weariness and boredom which prevailed when I looked in a few days ago, is already tired of the business. The nearest approach to a "scene" this week was when the Attorney-General brought under the notice of the Court the offence committed by an evening paper in reproducing some unguarded remarks by members of an Irish board of guardians about Mr. Chamberlain's friend, Captain O'Shea. Much to the regret, I believe, of Mr. Stead, Sir James Hannen abstained from sending that redoubtable editor to his old quarters in Holloway prison. But his transgression was after all a venial one, and it would not have been fair to commit him to gaol without inflicting the same punishment on Mr. Mudford, from whose paper the objectionable paragraph found its way into the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Parnell is credited with the prediction that the inquiry will last a year, but others who ought to know consider this estimate much below the mark. An ordinary juryman who is kept in Court by a case which lasts a fortnight thinks he is entitled to be excused from serving any more in the same capacity for the rest of his life. If the three judges should survive the inquiry—and one of them has expressed doubts on that score—the least that can be done for them is to give them peerages and a pension. The strain involved on counsel is great, but to the judges it is tenfold greater. By the way it has come out within the past few days that Mr. Parnell has been much maligned by those who attacked him for not having the courage to face his accusers in an open Court. It appears that when the famous *facsimile* letters—since Sir James Hannen's remarks in Court on Monday described more accurately in the *Times* advertisement as "the alleged *facsimile* letter"—first appeared in the columns of that paper and sent a thrill of surprise throughout the civilized world, Mr. Parnell was most anxious to enter an action against Mr. Walter, and was only dissuaded from doing so by the pressing entreaties of the Liberal leaders who had no confidence in the fairness of a London jury. Whatever blame, therefore, attaches to this initial mistake, if it be a mistake, must be chiefly borne, not by Mr. Parnell but by his Gladstonian allies. It has also transpired—and the evidence on both points is above suspicion—that if the Irish leader had followed the advice given to him by the occupants—the Gladstonian occupants—of the Front Opposition bench, he would have opposed the Crimes and Allegations (Members of Parliament) Bill. While he welcomed the decision come to by the Government to appoint a Commission of Inquiry, the proposal was received with the greatest distrust by Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. I think there must be a little exaggeration in the description given of Mr. Parnell's feelings regarding the determination of the Cabinet to refer the question to a Commission of Judges. I never heard any Irish member express satisfaction, and it is not necessary to interpret their feelings on the matter as implying fear of a thorough investigation. I believe, however, that if the issue had been narrowed to the letters, the inquiry would have proved as satisfactory to them as it apparently was to their opponents. The belief gains ground among Liberals at all events that this part of the case will break down, though half the rumours that are in circulation are absolutely devoid of foundation. In this category I believe may be placed the report that Sir Charles Russell will put into the witness-box the very man who committed the forgeries. This would, indeed, be a climax to the defence, but whatever sensational features are in store for its sealing, extreme sensational as this is likely to happen.

MR. GINWALLA AND THE *PIONEER*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you have given publicity in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette* to an article from the *Pioneer* animadverting upon my criticism of "Indian distinctions and titles of honour" published in last Saturday's *Times of India*, you will be pleased to give as wide a publicity to the following [illegible]

Without [illegible] conduct of the [illegible] me to say that the paper, in making the remarks, has fallen into [illegible]

Any [illegible] will see that [illegible] quoted from the *Spectator* were acknowledged as fully as possible as will be seen from the opening paragraph which speaks in unmistakable language [illegible] &c. If this is not an acknowledgment I do not know what else can be.

Even schoolboys read Addison now-a-days, and I could have no intention of passing myself off as the author of such well-turned sentences as those quoted from the best master of English prose. The thoughts expressed in those imperishable and immortal words of the great author are as true now as they were in his time. How could I express those thoughts in my own feeble language; to paraphrase his language would have really been a great offence against him.—Yours &c.,

Broach, Nov. 25. N. S. GINWALA.

THE ALLEGED DISTURBANCE AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the report in your paper of the 24th instant of an alleged disgraceful behaviour at the Novelty Theatre, we are requested by Lieutenant P. E. Dixon, R. E., to give an unqualified denial to the uncalled-for statement of Mr. Soundy that he had given much trouble at the theatre, and that such behaviour has prevented other people from attending the performance. We trust you will give this denial the same publicity you accorded the original report.—Yours, &c.,

WINTER, BURDER, AND BAYLEY.

THE REDUCTION OF RAILWAY SEASON TICKETS.

IN reply to a memorial to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, concerning the rates charged for contract tickets, the following letter has been received from the Company's London office:—

To Messrs. Tookaram Tatya and Merwanjee Eduljee, Bombay.

Gentlemen,—I have received and laid before the director of this Company your letters, dated 28th September and 5th instant last, with their respective accompaniments including a copy of a memorial from season ticket-holders, addressed to the Company's Agent in Bombay, a copy of which Major Bisset has also forwarded to the Board. The Board of Directors are quite sensible of the expediency and advantage as well in the interests of the public as of the railway of facilitating extension of the residential area in the suburbs and neighbourhood of Bombay, and their past action shows that they have kept this object steadily in view. It has been represented, however, to them that the local service thus provided yielded little or no net revenue to the Company, and their sole motive in reluctantly authorising an enhancement of the quarterly and half-yearly season-ticket fares has been to secure a moderate profit to the Company from the service rendered, without pressing unduly on those who make regular use of the facilities provided. The directors have given the attention it deserves to the representations made to them through your letters, and they desire me to say in reply that they are in communication with the Company's Agent with a view to effecting such an arrangement of the train service and the season-ticket charges as, while it effectually serves public convenience, will give some profit to the Company.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE'S DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

The following notification was issued last night as a *Government Gazette* Extraordinary:—

The Most Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne G.C.M.G. appointed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to be Viceroy and Governor-General of India, will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway for Calcutta by special train at 8-30 a.m. (Railway time) on Thursday the 6th of December 1888. A Guard of Honour of Bombay Infantry with Band and Colours will be at Government House, Malabar Point at 7-30 a.m. (Madras time); and at the Railway Station a Guard of Honour will be furnished by the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The rest of the arrangements connected with His Excellency's departure will be made from Government House.

2. The Military Department will issue the necessary orders for the firing of a Salute of 31 guns from the Saluting Battery and for the attendance of the Guards of Honour.

3. The attendance of Heads of Departments at the Station is dispensed with, but the following officers should be in attendance at the Victoria Terminus: the Chief Secretary to Government, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District with the District Staff, the Municipal Commissioner, and the Commissioner of Police, the Sheriff of Bombay, and the Collector of Bombay.

4. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will arrange for the maintenance of order along the route.

5. The Secretary to Government, Political Department, will attend His Excellency until he passes beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency. At all Stations in the Presidency, where halts are made for rest or refreshment, Civil and Military officers will be present. At such Stations, where possible, a Guard of Honour will be furnished by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps.

6. Full Dress Uniform will be worn.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were present:—Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Major H. O. Selby, Drs. Thomas Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and C. F. Underwood, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, R. Gilbert, A. M. Gubbay, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serrai, Damodar Thakersi Muljee Desabhoy Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Cowasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Naorojee Byramjee Suntook, Shirjee Dhurmajee, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, and Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik.

THE ANIMALS AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Dr. Blaney, in accordance with a notice given by him, moved "that the birds and animals collections in the Victoria Gardens be abolished." He said that they had kept up a miserable collection which was anything but a credit to the Municipality of Bombay. It was the experience of the Municipal Commissioner, and indeed of all who visited the gardens that the animals were kept in a condition of torture and ill-health. For the last twenty years, the public press had been filled with complaints about the wretched state of the animals kept in the gardens. The Municipality had no staff with the requisite knowledge to keep them in a satisfactory condition, and therefore rather than have a mock collection, they had better abolish it. He was not against a Zoological garden, and if a decent garden were established by public enterprise, he should willingly vote for a grant by the Municipality.

Mr. Eckmath Ragonath Khote seconded the motion.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee agreed with Dr. Blaney that the animals were not kept in a satisfactory condition. But whose fault was it? Surely not that of the Corporation, who always readily voted whatever grants that were applied for the maintenance of the gardens. The fault, he believed, lay with the [illegible] who did not take [illegible] It would be a thousand pities, if the collection were abolished, because it was well known it [illegible] tion, whatever it was, [illegible] to thousands, nay hundreds of thousands of rupees annually. (Hear hear.) The speaker concluded by moving an amendment that the consideration of the proposal to abolish the Zoological gardens be postponed until the [illegible] executive were in a position to [illegible] as early a date as possible.

Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas seconded the amendment.

Dr. Cowasjee said he fully agreed with Dr. Blaney that the animals were not kept in a satisfactory condition. [illegible] executive were in a position for the proper [illegible] things, for in its opinion, whatever amount Corporation might spend, the animals [illegible] low ground of the Victoria Gardens, and [illegible] which prevented a free access of breeze, [illegible] thrive. He was therefore in favour of removing the collection to a better place.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji did not think that either the botanical or the Zoological garden was well kept. The collection, however poor it was, ought to be maintained, though not in the wretched condition, in which it was now kept. Notwithstanding Dr. Waters' defence of the executive, the speaker thought that no one was to blame, but those on whom devolved the duty of looking after these animals.

Mr. Jamsetji P. Kapadia urged that there were practical difficulties in the way of their carrying out Dr. Blaney's proposal. Who would take the lions and tigers? And the Municipality could not destroy them. (Laughter.) Therefore, they had better keep the aminals who were an infinite source of amusement to children as well as grown-up people.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar thought the best course would be to arrange with the Natural History Society for handing over the collection to them.

Colonel Merewether said the position of the gardens was not fitted for the larger animals to thrive, and therefore, he should very much like to see them removed. He reminded the Corporation that they were indebted to the Adelaide Gardens for a large number of animals of different sorts, some thirty in number, on the understanding that some return was to be made by the Victoria Gardens. But the P. and O. Company were unwilling to carry certain animals such as jackals and panthers, and they also made difficulties about carrying sambhurs. He proposed an amend

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain R. F. Briscoe, with the Overland Mails of November 9, arrived in Bombay harbour at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Clapham	Mr E Rope
Major R F Hamilton	Miss Willington
Mr H B Thurburn	Mr C Martin
Capt and Mrs Philips	Mr Freeborough
Mrs Swinton Jacob	Mrs Black
Mr and Mrs Middleton	Mr G R Webb
Mr E T Herbert	Mr P Holland
Mr W F Sinclair	Mrs Tandy and infant
Mr and Mrs Dunkerley	Miss E Taylor
Miss F M North	Mrs Pitt
Mr Keeling	Mr and Mrs T Grant
Mrs and Miss Cunningham	Mr W Murray
Mr and Mrs Harrison and 2 children	Mr Johnson
	Miss Abercrombie
Mr E Read	Capt Field

FROM MARSEILLES.

H R H Prince Arthur of Connaught	Mr J W Rawlins
	Mr C A Bedford
H R H Princess Margaret of Connaught	Miss Poynter
	Mr W Taylor
Sir J Macneill	Mr and Mrs Hulton
Miss Robson	Mr Gerald Hardy
Mrs Chapman	Col and Mrs Ramsay
Mr Ashworth	Mr Carstephine
Mr R P Ashton	Mr M Abdul Karem
Mr G F Grant	Miss Poore
Mr Brereton	Mr and Mrs Ollivant, child and sister
Hon Mrs Lyttelton	
Mr R C Sanders	Col and Miss Boddam
Mr G Bruckner	Mr W P Baidge
Mr and Mrs Amir Ali and infant	Mr J C Ogander
	Mr A C Batchelor
Col de Montmorency	Capt Stacey
Maj Lloyd Dickin	Col and Mrs Prinsep
Mr J M Petrie	Mr L R Forest
Mr, Mrs & 2 Misses E Dyer	Mr N F Macleod
Mr W Bradford	Mr W K Darley and Miss Darley
Mrs Shewan	
Mr Bingham	Mr C Fox
Mr W J Burn	Mr Beresford
Mr Neville Harris	Mr Granville Walton
General Gordon	Mr F V Taylor
Mr and Mrs Charrington	Mr H W Hancock
Mr Klasto	Mrs Bruce, child and infant.
Mrs Baines	Mr Skinner
Miss Newman	Lady Wilson
Mr J M Coode	Miss Dawson
Col J P Steel	

FROM NAPLES.

Mr and Mrs McNaughton	Col and Mrs Stead
Lieut and Mrs Fischer	Mr Glenn
Mr L R Burrows	Mr Gibbons

FROM PORT SAID—Mr Pandalides.

FROM ISMALIA.

Mr Greeven	Mr Rogers
Mr J Halifax	Mr Whitridge

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr H W Uloth	Mr Moncrieff
Mr P Clarke	

FROM MALTA—Mr Watson.

FROM ADEN.

Mr Cruickshank	Lieut J Dallas
Miss Hamilton	Mr R Lingi

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 3RD TO 9TH NOVEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, visited Newcastle-on-Tyne on Monday, and opened the first portion of a new College of Science.

A Cabinet Council was held on Tuesday, at which all the Ministers were present except Lord Knutsford, who is at Balmoral.

The Session of Parliament was resumed on Tuesday. In the House of Lords, Lord Salisbury stated that the Government had agreed to co-operate with Germany in a blockade of the East African coast against the slave trade, and the French Government was willing to assist.

In the House of Commons the evening was occupied with votes in Committee of Supply, and Wednesday's and yesterday's sittings were devoted to the same business.

The Special Commission has continued its sittings, and evidence has been taken relating to murders and outrages in Ireland and of cases of boycotting. Many of the constabulary have been called to give evidence of the state of the country from 1880 to the present time.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, addressed a great meeting at Wolverhampton on Friday, adducing facts to show that tenants in Ireland were more favourably treated than in Republican France or the United States, and attributing to the Parnellite opposition the delay in passing many measures of great importance.

The National Liberal Federation has held its meeting this week in Birmingham, and Mr. Gladstone has addressed several large meetings and smaller assemblages, his last address, on Wednesday, at Bingley Hall, extending to nearly two hours.

Mr. Stormonth Darling, Solicitor-General for Scotland, was elected on Tuesday without opposition as M.P., for the Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities.

The distinction of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred upon Mr. H. A. Blake, Governor of Newfoundland.

It is understood that Lord Onslow will be shortly appointed Governor of New Zealand, Sir H. A. Blake, Governor of Queensland, Sir T. O'Brien, Governor of Newfoundland, Mr. A. C. Barkley, Governor of Heligoland, and Mr. Haynes Smith, Governor of the Leeward Islands.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Archdeacon Sumner as Suffragan bishop of Guildford.

A statue of the late Earl of Iddesleigh, erected in the Central Hall of the Houses of Parliament, was unveiled on Tuesday by Lord Cranbrook.

The foundation stone of a memorial at Brixham to commemorate the landing of the Prince of Orange in 1688, was laid on Monday by the Dutch Minister, on behalf of the King of the Netherlands.

Cardinal Newman is declared to be out of danger, but still needing great care.

Messrs. Vagliano, merchants in London, sued the Bank of England to recover £71,500, the amount of forged bills issued by one of their clerks, now undergoing penal servitude, which had been paid by the Bank. Mr. Justice Charles held that the Bank was liable, and a verdict was returned for the plaintiffs.

Two vessels were in collision on Sunday morning in the Channel off St. Catherine's Point. The Nor, a Norwegian barque, ran into the steamer Saxmundham, which sank ten minutes later. Sixteen of the crew were saved, but 12 others are missing.

It is stated that the ironclad Agamemnon has been ordered to Zanzibar in order to enforce the anti-slavery blockade on the East African coast.

Colonel Manningham-Buller, commanding the Rifle Brigade at Woolwich, was killed early yesterday morning. He left a railway carriage on the wrong side and, falling on the rail's, was run over by a passing train.

An International Trades Union Congress is now sitting in London, in which many foreign delegates are taking part.

A gentleman, unknown, a passenger in the mail steamer to Calais, on Friday night leapt into the sea and was drowned.

A Hungarian tailor living in Marylebone last week attempted to shoot his wife, who escaped, and the man committed suicide.

A meeting was held on Sunday at Ballyneety, Limerick, at which Mr. Sheehy, M.P., in violent terms assailed Mr. Balfour and the Government, and urged his hearers to pitilessly boycott all landgrabbers.

A labourer was shot dead last week near Arthlone. His offence is believed to have been that he was about to supersede another man as herd to his employer.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Maj.-Gen. H. R. Hathway; Capt. C. G. Cottell; Sir B. J. Chapman, Bart.; Gen. Prjevalsky; Senor D. F. Sarmiento; Rev. George Cooper, R.N.

The voting for the election of President was carried out on Tuesday in the United States. The result is not yet positively declared, but the prevailing impression is that General Harrison, the Republican candidate, has been elected.

The German Emperor went to Berlin on Tuesday and visited his mother, the Empress Frederick.

A report comes from Constantinople that it is probable that next spring the German Emperor will visit that city.

It is now ascertained that both the Czar and Czarina were slightly injured by the wreck of the railway train at Borti. The accident is attributed to the imperfect state of the line, and the great weight of the carriages of the Imperial train running at an unwonted high rate of speed.

The Russian Government is said to have informed the Porte that should Austria occupy Servia in the revent of disturbances there, Russia will hold herself justified in occupying Bulgarian territory for the protection of her interests in the Balkans.

The result of the Roumanian elections has been the return of a majority of members who are friendly towards Russia.

The reports of impending insurrection in Servia are not credited, as the country is apparently quite tranquil, and little public notice is taken of the Royal divorce.

M. Mariani has been appointed French Ambassador to Italy.

A large reservoir near Montreux, on the Lake of Geneva, burst on Tuesday, and caused great mischief, houses being washed away and many persons drowned.

General Dormer has returned from a tour of inspection of the military posts along the Nile, and declares himself satisfied with the defences on the frontier and on the river.

A German visitor to Nice has been arrested as a spy, and it is stated that he was found in possession of a number of Lebel rifle cartridges.

Sir H. Parkes, the New South Wales Premier, addressing his constituents on Monday, expressed his conviction that the time for a confederation of the Australian colonies had now arrived.

A report is said to have reached Zanzibar that Mr. Stanley's expedition had been encountered a year ago 200 miles South of Victoria Nanza. Mr. Stanley was well, but his force was greatly reduced in numbers.

The death is announced of General Prjevalski, the famous Russian explorer.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON GOLD AND SILVER.

THE final report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals was issued yesterday. The minutes of evidence have already been published in part. As we recently indicated there is more than one report, the members of the Commission having found it impossible to agree in their recommendations as to remedies for the evils resulting, or considered to result, from the present state of things. All the members concur in the views expressed in Part I., which occupies about 60 pages, and their conclusions are thus summarized :—

To sum up our conclusions on this part of the case, we are of opinion that the true explanation of the phenomena which we are directed to investigate is to be found in a combination of causes, and cannot be attributed to any one cause alone. The action of the Latin Union in 1873 broke the link between silver and gold which had kept the price of the former, as measured by the letter, constant at about the legal ratio; and when this link was broken, the silver market was open to the influence of all the factors which go to affect the price of a commodity. These factors happen, since 1873, to have operated in the direction of a fall in the gold price of that metal, and the frequent fluctuations in its value are accounted for by the fact that the market has become fully sensitive to the other influences to which we have called attention above.

The report goes on as follows :—

Down to this point we have been able to maintain an agreement among ourselves as to the terms of our report; but in considering our conclusions on the question to what extent the fall in the gold price of silver has taken the form of an appreciation of gold or a depreciation of silver, as well as on the remaining questions submitted to us, such a divergence of opinion manifested itself that we have found ourselves under the necessity of stating our opinions in the separate documents which follow.

The first of the "document" referred to in the last paragraph is entitled "Part II.," and is signed by Lord Herschell, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Thomas Farrer, and Messrs. Fremantle, Birch, and Courtney. The statement of their views occupies about 30 pages, in the course of which they discuss at considerable length the various theories put forward to account for the fall in the price of commodities. In connexion with this part of the subject they observe that "the fall in the price of commodities may be in part due to an appreciation of gold, but to what extent this has affected prices we think it impossible to determine with any approach to accuracy;" and they add, "we believe the fall to be mainly due, at all events, to circumstances independent of changes in the production of, or demand for, the precious metals, or the altered relation of gold to silver." As regards the remedies they deal first with the bi-metallic system of currency, regarding which they make the following observations :—

Before proceeding to discuss the merits and demerits of such a system, we would observe that we shall do so on the basis that this country would not be prepared to entertain the question of its adoption at all, unless as part of an international arrangement to which the leading commercial nations of the world were parties.

No one has seriously proposed that England should, except as a party to such an arrangement, abandon her present gold standard, and substitute a bi-metallic one, and although some have maintained the position that if the Latin Union alone were to revert to their former practice, it would be effectual to achieve the object in view, the advocates of bi-metalliam are generally agreed that the true basis to be sought is such an international arrangement as we have indicated.

We should, however, point out that they are not agreed as to the inclusion of India in any such arrangement. Its exclusion would be a singular anomaly. Its inclusion would provoke fresh and grave difficulties.

Nor have we any means of ascertaining what view would be taken by Australia and other of our colonies with reference to the formation of a bi-metallic union. As large producers of gold, they might naturally take objection to it, and it would be a serious matter to introduce a different system of coinage in the mother country and our larger colonies.

THE BI-METALLIC ARRANGEMENT.

After saying that if a bi-metallic arrangement between the leading countries at a fixed ratio were established, it might be maintained if the countries in question adhered to it, they go on to consider whether it would remedy the evils and bring with it the benefits alleged by its advocates, and on the supposition that the ratio adopted would not be greatly in dissonance with the present market value of silver, they make the following observations :—

It is comparatively easy to estimate with substancial accuracy the extent and force of evils or inconveniences of which we have had experience. To weigh with just and accurate balance the possible dangers and evils that might result from a change is a very different matter. They must be largely the subject of conjecture. The opinions of economists and men of experience in financial matters with respect to them have differed, and are likely to differ. Even if not prepared to rate them as high as some have done, we cannot question their reality.

The change proposed is tremendous, and we cannot but feel that to a great extent it would be a leap in the dark.

The public mind certainly is not prepared for it at present, and the very novelty of the proposal would excite apprehensions, which, in themselves, might not be without their danger.

We speak of the novelty of the proposal, because, though it has been for some years publicly advocated with great ability and earnestness, it has not found anything like general acceptance, and those accustomed to the existing system have often been disposed to put it aside as a chimerical proposal, unworthy of serious consideration.

Under all these circumstances, while fully impressed with the difficulties of the present situation, and more especially with those which affect the Government of India, we are not prepared to recommend that this country should proceed to negotiate with other nations a treaty embodying a bi-metallic arrangement. We feel that the matter needs much more discussion and consideration in the financial world, and by practical men, than it has yet received, and that we are not in a position to advise with any confidence that the change could be made safely, or without the risk of creating evils exceeding those which we at present experience.

THE PROPOSED GOLD STANDARD.

In alluding to the proposal to establish a gold standard in India, they remark that there are formidable difficulties in the way of its adoption, and go on to say :—

We think, however, that in the consideration of this, or any other proposal of Indian legislation, for removing the difficulties of that Government, the interests of India should alone be considered. While we cannot recommend that the mother country should run any serious risk in altering its system of currency in order to assist the dependency, we think that the Government of the latter should be allowed a free hand to deal with the problem as it considers best in its own interest.

THE SILVER PLATE DUTY.

They then incidentally express approval of the proposal to abolish the silver plate duty, and go on to suggest that negotiations should be entered into with other countries with a view to a larger coinage of silver, on the basis of a promise that if they would agree to increase their silver coinage during a number of years, India would not close her mints during the same period. They also advocate the issue of small notes based on silver as a substitute for the half-sovereign, and also of 20 shilling notes under certain conditions. In conclusion, they say :—

Though unable to recommend the adoption of what is commonly known as bi-metallism, we desire it to be understood that we are quite alive to the imperfections of standards of value, which not only fluctuate, but fluctuate independently of each other; and we do not shut our eyes to the possibility of future arrangements between nations which may reduce these fluctuations.

One uniform standard of value for all commercial countries would, no doubt, like uniformity of coinage or of standards of weight and measure, be a great advantage. But we think that any premature and doubtful step might, in addition to its other dangers and inconveniences, prejudice and retard progress to this end.

We think, also, that many of the evils and dangers which arise from the present condition of the currencies of different nations have been exaggerated, and that some of the expectations of benefit to be derived from the changes which have been proposed would, if such changes were adopted, be doomed to disappointment.

Under these circumstances, we have felt that the wiser course is to abstain from recommending any fundamental change in a system of currency under which the commerce of Great Britain has attained its present development.

DISSENTIENT OPINIONS.

Sir John Lubbock and Mr. J. W. Birch have signed a short note to this report, dissenting from the proposal to issue small notes, and also from the opinion that under a bi-metalic system the fixed ratio between gold and silver could be maintained permanently. Sir Thomas Farrer adds a note stating that he does not believe that "the change in the relations between gold and silver currencies has lowered English prices."

Part III. is signed by Sir Louis Mallet and Messrs. A. J. Balfour, Chaplin, Barbour, Houldsworth, and Samuel Montagu. Their statement occupies about ten pages, and in commencing it they say :—

From the report of our colleagues we gather that in their view the existence of some of these evils may be considered as satisfactorily proved, but that as regards others, while admitting the serious character of the allegations which have been made, they do not by any means consider them to be proved, and they are consequently not prepared to express any decided opinion upon them.

We cannot therefore refrain from recording our conviction that the gravity of the evils above set forth has been much under-estimated in the foregoing report and that they do constitute such an impediment to the material prosperity both of this country and of India as urgently calls for a remedy.

THE FALL IN PRICES.

In the course of their remarks on the evil to which they think it needful to call attention they dissent from the opinion expressed in Part II. that the fall in prices is mainly due to causes independent of the precious metals, and they say :—

The importance of the question, whether the incapacity of the existing stock of gold to meet the currency requirements of the world arises from the fact that those currency requirements are increasing through the growth of commerce and of population, or through the monetary policy of particular nations, may easily be exaggerated. In our opinion it is almost impossible to distinguish between these two sets of causes. A great increase in the production of commodities means a great increase in wealth, and would ordinarily be attended with an increased demand for the standard metal. The prices of some commodities would fall because they were produced in increasing quantities; the prices of commodities generally would tend to fall because there was an increased demand for the standard metal, and there are no means of saying how much of the alteration in price in any particular case is due to increased production, and how much to increased demand for the standard.

INTERNATIONAL BI-METALLISM.

After giving their reasons for this view, they go on to discuss the effect of the changes in the relative value of the precious metals on certain specified interests, and urge that the "rupture of the bi-metallic par and the unsettled relations between the two metals" has resulted in checking the progress of free trade. They conclude by discussing their proposed remedy—namely, international bi-metallism, regarding which they say :—

We cannot doubt that if the system which prevailed before 1873 were replaced in its integrity, most of the evils which we have above described would be removed; and the remedy which we have to suggest is simply the reversion to a system which existed before the changes above referred to were brought about—a system, namely, under which both metals were freely coined into legal tender money at a fixed ratio over a sufficiently large area. The effect of that system, though it was nominally in force only within a limited area, were felt in all commercial countries, whatever their individual systems of currency might be, and the relative value of the two metals in all the markets of the world was practically identical with that fixed by the legislation of the countries forming the Latin Union.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED REMEDY.

They then refer in detail to the objections urged against the proposal, and, having replied to them, make the following recommendation :—

No settlement of the difficulty is, however, in our opinion, possible without international action.

The remedy which we suggest is essentially international in its character, and its details must be settled in concert with the other Powers concerned.

It will be sufficient for us to indicate the essential features of the agreement to be arrived at—namely, (1) free coinage of both metals into legal tender money; and (2) the fixing of a ratio at which the coins of either metal shall be available for the payment of all debts at the option of the debtor.

The particular ratio to be adopted is not, in our opinion, a necessary preliminary to the opening of negotiations for the establishment of such an agreement, and can, with other matters of detail, be left for further discussion and settlement between the parties interested.

We therefore submit that the chief commercial nations of the world, such as the United States, Germany, and the States forming the Latin Union, should, in the first place, be consulted as to their readiness to join with the United Kingdom in a conference, at which India and any of the British colonies which may desire to attend should be represented, with a view to arrive, if possible, at a common agreement on the basis above indicated.

Sir Louis Mallet and Mr. D. Barbour both append long notes to Part III. explaining their special views on the points at issue. Sir Louis states that he considers any fixed ratio within the limits of that which prevailed prior to 1873 and that of the present time preferable to none at all. Mr. Samuel Montagu appends a note in which he states it as his opinion that it would be injudicious to revert to the ratio of 15½ to 1, and advises that a ratio of 20 to 1 should be selected.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR.

WITH reference to the article which we summarised in our Saturday's issue, "a Punjabi" writes to the *St. James's Gazette* as follows :—

Sir,—May I protest against the notion, derived apparently from an article in *Blackwood's Magazine*, that the late General Sir Charles MacGregor was "a broken, snubbed, and disappointed man" who had he lived, might have added another famous name to the roll of Indian heroes. General MacGregor was apt to speak his mind somewhat freely on occasion; and it would have been a rash thing to tell him to his face that he was broken, or that he *might* have distinguished himself. Few men had seen more active service, few had enjoyed more rapid promotion; and at the time of his death he filled one of the most important and most coveted military posts in India—the command of the Punjab Frontier Force, now held by General McQueen. Sir Charles MacGregor was often inclined to see the worst side of things, but he was never a man to dispair either of himself or of his country. Had he lived, no doubt he would have earned a still higher reputation; but as it was he outstripped many of his contemporaries; and he left behind him a record of service which, if it does not entitle him to rank with a Clive or a Napier, even their "amor patriæ laudumque immensa cupido" might have been satisfied with servant.

THE appointment of Chief Paymaster to the British troops in the China command has been bestowed on Col. C. H. Chauncey, who left England on Friday (2nd inst.) to take over that position.

SEVERAL members of the Society of Friends have just left England for India to inquire how far the resolution of the House of Commons condemning the State regulation of vice is being carried out. The resolution referred to is that moved by Mr M'Laren in June last, and then adopted without a division.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re. 1-4

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

AN important statement was made by Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords on Tuesday, November 6, with reference to joint action by England, Germany, and France for the suppression of the slave-trade on the east coast of Africa :—

Lord Salisbury said he shared to a considerable extent the opinion of the Germans, that the recent disturbances on that part of that coast under German influence were due to the action of the slave-trading Arabs, who looked with great apprehension on the establishment of German colonies on the coast. The German Government had come to the conclusion that it was necessary to take effective measures for preventing the kind of traffic on which the slave-traders had long subsisted as regarded that part of the coast which was under their influence. It had asked our co-operation in steps to prevent the importation of arms and the exportation of slaves; and he thought it right that we should so co-operate in purely naval action. Then a consideration which appeared to his mind to be decisive was, that the arrangement would remove the great difficulty we had to struggle against in attempting to suppress the slave-trade—namely, the refusal of France to give us a right to search vessels sailing under her flag. Germany and England had approached the French Government on this subject; and that Government had expressed itself content to look upon a blockade such as was proposed by Germany and England as carrying with it the right of searching any vessel under whatever flag it might be running. The French Government was going further, and would send a vessel to act with us in the operation which was about to be undertaken. If this country had refused the co-operation of Germany and France, it would have been exposing its sincerity to much suspicion. He did not believe that the proposed operations at sea could add in any appreciable degree to the danger in which the missionaries stood. On the contrary, he was of opinion that, if this traffic was destroyed, an additional security would be found for the life of every missionary in Africa.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, (Nov. 7,) Mr. W. H. Smith, questioned by Mr. Hanbury as to the proposed operations on the coast of Zanzibar, said the Government had no intention of undertaking any operations on land. The operations contemplated merely had regard to the prevention of the slave-trade and the introduction into East Africa of munitions of war.

A BRITISH IRONCLAD ORDERED TO ZANZIBAR.

The Agamemnon, Captain C. S. Cardale, has been ordered from the Mediterranean to Zanzibar. She carries four 12½-in 38-tons muzzle-loaders, two 6-inch breech-loaders, and several smaller quick-firing guns. Drawing little water for an armour-clad (23 feet), she can go through the Suez Canal, and her complement of 400 officers and men will be a welcome addition to Admiral Fremantle's squadron. She also carries a fair number of small boats, steam and sailing craft, which can be used for cruising purposes.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The German Government is (the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says) extremely satisfied with the result of the negotiations which Count Hatzfeldt has been conducting with the Marquess of Salisbury concerning the joint action to be taken for the suppression of the slave-trade. He continues :—

I am informed by a very trustworthy authority that the German Government is taking its stand on Articles Six and Eight of the Congo Act. Article Six defines that :—

"All the Powers exercising rights of sovereignity or influenne in the above mentioned territories (the Basin of the Congo, its mouth, and circumjacent countries) engage to watch over the preservation of the indigenous populations, and the amelioration of their moral and material condition of existence, and to co-operate in the suppression of slavery, and, above all, of the slave-trade." Article Eight, which treats of the slave-trade, says :—

"Conformably to the principles of the Law of Nations, such as it is recognised by the signatory Powers, the slave-trade being prohibited, and as the operations which by land or by sea furnish slaves for the trade ought to be equally considered prohibited, the Powers which exercise or shall exercise rights, or sovereignity, or influence in the territories forming the conventional Basin of the Congo declare that these territories shall not be able to serve either as market or route of transit for the trading in slaves of any race whatever. And each of these Powers engages to employ all the means in its power to put an end to this commerce and to punish those who occupy themselves with it."

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Prince Bismarck, replying, under the date of the 6th inst, to a communication conveying the resolutions adopted at the recent great anti-slavery meeting in Cologne, wrote: — "The Imperial Government has for some time back been endeavouring to bring about an agreement among the Powers concerned, and with the object of taking more effective measures against the slave-trade, and in this sense is primarily engaged in negotiations with the Royal British Government. We may hope that these will soon afford a basis for entering into similar negotiations with the Governments of Italy and Portugal, which are also interested in the East Coast of Africa, and also with the Powers that were parties to the Congo Act."

As the Conference was held at Berlin, Prince Bismarck has advised Kaiser Wilhelm that it is but fitting that Germany should take the lead in this question, which is rapidly becoming a "burning one" for Africa.

PROPOSED GERMAN ACTION.

The German East African Squadron has (the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says) been ordered to reoccupy the East African coast, from which the Germans have recently been driven out. It will depend on the degree of success attending the operations of the fleet whether an inland expedition will be considered necessary or not. The project of a German expedition into the interior has never been entirely abandoned, as was understood some time ago. The advocates of such an expedition, I have reason to believe, have recently received strong support from certain very influentia quarters.

GERMAN BOMBARDMENT OF WHINDI.

The Zanzibar correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs the following items of news.—

The bombardment of Whindi for six hours involved much destruction of property, the Germans having burned all the dhows and boats in the harbour. Bishop Smythies is believed to be consulting with Colonel Euan Smith regarding the immediate and entire withdrawal of the Magila mission. The German ships Bismarck and Stoch and the English ship Agamemnon are expected to arrive here shortly. No news has yet been received of the capture of Leiutenant Cooper's murderers.

THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

The *Paris Temps* supplements Lord Salisbury's statement by the following remarks :—

"Conversations have been held on this question between our Minister for Foreign Affairs on the one side and the German and English Ambassadors on the other. Germany, after the ascent events in East Africa, asked France for the right to search vessels carrying the French flag with respect to the transport of weapons of war. France replied that it did not seem consistent with traditions to allow the right of search; but to show her good will, she added that if Germany established an effective and temporary blockade on the coast of Zanzibar, and affecting limited points, she would not object to Germany ascertaining whether certain vessels carrying the France flag conveyed weapons of war destined for the coast. France herself did this recently on the coast of Annom. France thus limited her concessions to contraband of war solely. This first question was then followed by that of the negro or slave trade, which was specially raised by England. On this subject France replied that she had already several weeks ago given instructions for supervision to be exercised by our ships. The French Government intended, moreover, to assign for this supervision a vessel detached from the Madagascar naval division. This ship will be specially devoted to the watching of the Arab boats which apply for French papers in the Madagascar ports, and which, sailing under the French flag, might not conform to our laws and regulations."

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN received a few weeks ago a letter from the Duke of Edinburgh, who had, by request of the Sultan, sent several selections of Sir Arthur's operas for the Sultan's band. It appears that the Sultan was so pleased with the music that he asked the Duke of Edinburgh to acquaint Sir Arthur with the fact that he has been decorated with the Order of the Medjideh.

THE *Overland Mail* publishes the following, which for vagueness can only with difficulty be surpassed :—

"There are rumours in the air as to coming important administrative changes in India, one of which, at all events, will give quite as much satisfaction to the European community as to the political natives. More than this we are at present not at liberty to say."

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

ON the Special Commissioners resuming their sittings on Tuesday, (Nov.6) the Attorney General asked for an expression of opinion from the court upon a paragraph that had been published, as it might be necessary to bring evidence as to intimidation of witnesses. The president expressed a hope that those who sought to guide public opinion would abstain from any comments during the inquiry.

THE LAND LEAGUE AND OUTRAGES.

A witness from Galway having been called to prove a moonlighting outrage, a discussion took place as to the admission of general evidence of outrages, Sir Charles Russell contending against its admission, while the Attorney-General maintained that it was important as showing the connection of the Land League with crime. The President said the Commissioners were of opinion that the evidence was admissible, but they would expect only evidence of such outrages as it was proposed to show were connected with the speeches and acts of members of the Land and National Leagues. Several witnesses were then called to prove the murders of Dempsey, James O'Connors, and Finley, and others to prove boycotting.

LAND LEAGUE HUNTS.

The Special Commission was engaged on Wednesday the 7th inst, in the hearing of further evidence as to outrages and boycotting. They were mostly officers or members of the Irish Constabulary, and they stated that in their respective districts generally a good feeling prevailed until the Land League was formed, after which intimidation, boycotting, murders, and outragers upon cattle prevailed, and Land League hunts were carried on. Mrs. De Blaquere, widow of a Galway land-owner and farmer, spoke to shots being fired into her house, her husband having been boycotted for opposing a resolution condemning Mr. Parnell's arrest, and said she believed her husband's death was accelerated by the persecution to which they were subjected. Mr. Ives, the special correspondent, was cross-examined upon his evidence previously given as to his interview with Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and Davitt. Sir Charles Russell endeavoured to elict from the witness an answer to the question whether Mr. Parnell ever told him he was relying upon crime to help him; but the Attorney-General objected to the question in that form, and ultimately the witness said Mr. Parnell never suggested a recourse to outrages to further his political object. Mr. J. H. Burke, a Galway magistrate, gave evidence as to being boycotted because he would not interfere with a prosecution of the secretary of the Land League branch in his district.

CASES OF BOYCOTTING.

At Thursday, (Nov. 8th) sitting of the Commission evidence was given regarding the Lough Mask murders. Mathias Kerrigan, who gave his evidence in Irish, said he had witnessed the murder which was committed by Patrick and Tom Higgins and Michael Flynn. Kerrigan himself was arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder, and he was kept in prison for nine months. He afterwards informed the police of the men who had committed the murder, and the people then jeered at him and boycotted him. Evidence was given to show that a publican named McLoughlan, having paid his rent, was boycotted. Another man named Morrisey had been boycotted for giving evidence against the parties charged with blowing up his house. Michael Corless having worked on an evicted farm, an attempt was made to blow up his house. Mr. William Botterill, a landlord at Taum, showed that before the establishment of the League he had had no difficulty with his tenants. Similar evidence was given by Mr. Cornelius Hagley, of Rathdrum. Another witness, Matthew Leonard, gave an account of a visit paid him by a number of men armed with carbines and revolvers. They brought a coffin with them and threatened to put the witness into it for taking a farm from which a man had been evicted. Several other witnesses gave evidence of the same character, and the court adjourned.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN AMERICA.

THE Presidential election in the United states of America took place the week the mail left, and as reported in our telegraphic columns, resulted in the return of the Republican candidate, General Harrison. General Harrison's election was not assured till Wednesday morning, when fuller returns showed that he had carried New York State by a majority of from five to ten thousand.

The result, which was a great surprise and disappointment to the Democrats, is due, says a home paper, mainly to the party contest for the Mayoralty of New York and the Governorship of the State which led the Democrats to sacrifice Mr. Cleveland in order to save the City and State candidates. They carry the State for Governor, while the Republicans carry it for President. The question of tariff reform had little to do with the result. The returns from other parts of the country indicate but slight changes on account of the Democratic tariff position, which was not enough in itself to defeat Mr. Cleveland had his party been faithful in New York. Both parties are claiming Indiana, where General Harrison lives.

Mr. Cleveland carries Connecticut and New Jersey, both containing large manufacturing centres. In fact, the most curious revelation in the returns is that he made gains in all the manufacturing centres and lost in many of the farming regions. This is precisely the reverse of what both parties expected. It was thought that the wage-earners would be influenced by the fear that their wages would be diminished under a reduced tariff, while the farmers, not being protected, would welcome relief from taxes upon farming implements, clothing, and the necessaries of life. This shows that the low-tariff advocates have educated the wage-earners in the cities, but have not reached the farmers. Mr. Cleveland's defeat sorely disappoints the tariff reformers, but does not discourage them. They say that a great deal as to the future success of the cause depends upon the tariff policy adopted by General Harrison.

The new body will not assemble till December of next year, the present Congress not expiring till March next, when the new President will be installed. When General Harrison enters office he will be confronted, as Mr. Cleveland has been, with the enormous Treasury surplus, with which something will have to be done. There will be two ways to dispose of the surplus—one, to spend it in extravagant appropriations; the other to reduce it by tariff reduction. The platform upon which General Harrison was elected favours the first method; but there is a large minority of the Republicans openly in favour of tariff reduction, and it may force the acceptance of its views.

GENERAL HARRISON'S CAREER.

General Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, is a grandson of President W. H. Harrison, of Indiana, a great-grandson of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a descendant of Harrison the regicide. He was born in Ohio in 1833, and was educated for the career of a lawyer. In 1853, when he was only twenty years of age, he married Miss C.L. Scott, the daughter of an Ohio clergyman. He removed to Indianapolis in 1854, and afterwards became reporter of the Indiana Supreme Court. By that time he had already commenced to take part in politics. He entered the Union army as second lieutenant at the opening of the Rebellion and served throughout the war, being mustered out in 1865 with the rank of brigadier-general, which had been conferred upon him for his gallant conduct at the Battle of Peachtree Creek. In 1880 he was elected Governor of Indiana, and in the following year he became United States Senator for Indian, and served six years, being beaten in the next election by Mr. David Tatpie, Democrat. Like Mr. Cleveland, he is an advocate of civil service reform.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* confirms the report that Colonel J. C. Ardagh, R.E., C.B., of the Intelligence Department at the Horse Guards, has been offered and has accepted the post of Private Secretary to the new Viceroy of India. Till the arrival of Colonel Ardagh in India, Lord Lansdowne will have the benefit of Sir Mackenzie Wallace's services. Colonel Ardagh was attached to the Special Embassy to Berlin during the Congress of 1878, and obtained a Civil Companionship of the Bath for his assistance to the British representatives. Subsequently he was assistant to her Majesty's Commission for the delimitation of Bulgaria; and in 1881 his intimate knowledge of the localities in question led to his being chosen as Commissioner for the delimitation of the Greek frontier. His services in the Egyptian and Soudan campaigns secured for him a military C.B.-ship. The opinion in the services is that Lord Lansdowne has made an excellent choice.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

FACTORY LABOUR IN INDIA.

AT the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Monday, November 5, Mr. G. H. Gaddum presiding—Mr. J. C. Fielden submitted the following resolution :—

"That in view of the excessive hours of labour now worked in the cotton-mills of British India, this Chamber recommends that the provisions of the British Factory Acts, so for as they relate to the employment of women, young persons, and children, should be at once extended so as to apply to and include the textile factories of British India." He argued that on grounds of humanity and justice it was England's duty to take up the case of the factory operatives of India—now working, as he said, 50 per cent. longer than the English operative, for ridiculously low wages. He would not say one word about the fact that there was no day of rest for those poor toilers. Sunday was utterly unknown. People worked in the mills of Lancashire on Sundays less than seventy years ago, Christian people though the English were. He was quite aware that no appeal could be made to the natives of India on Subbatarian grounds; but humanity and physiological conditions were as important there as to the people of this country. India he regarded as being more an integral part of the British Empire than Canada, and yet what were the conditions under which the mill-owners of Bombay were allowed to work their operatives? It had recently been shown that in India, with the longer hours of labour, 24lb. of 20's twist could be got out per spindle in one week, as against 1 lb. 8 oz. or 10 oz. in this country with fifty-six hours labour per week. He remembered the time when in this country, under the conditions which then obtained, one third of the men in the cotton-mills were physically deformed, and when we were manufacturing cripples by the thousand and he asserted that in the interests of capital as well as labour the conditions which had been imposed on British subjects here should be imposed on our subjects in India. Mr. T. Stuttard seconded the resolution.

Mr. W. Fogg deprecated the mixture of humanitarian notions and business, as in that chamber they had nothing to do with aught but commerce. "Why should you be continually reminding us," the Indian people might say, "that we are a dependency and under your control? He would like also some evidence that this change was demanded by the people of India. This view of the matter was supported by several other speakers, but eventually the resolution was adopted by 33 votes against 28.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE following is a list in the order of merit, with the total number of marks obtained, of the lieutenants of militia recommended for commissions in the Regular Army who are reported as having passed the literary examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in October last :—

A. J. Strange 7,675 marks, D. D. Arderne 7,588, J. H. Joyce 6,325, C. Mackenzie 5,284, K. Dingwall 6,111, A. H. M. Taylor 6,023, E.

SIR M. E. GRANT DUFF ON INDIA.

On Monday (Nov. 5th,) the opening address of the Session of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution was delivered in the music-hall by Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G. C. S. I., late Governor of Madras. The subject of the address was "Madras and Southern India." There was a large attendance, Principal Sir William Muir occupying the chair.

Sir M. E. Grant Duff, who was received with loud cheers, said that lately he found himself seated at dinner next to a well-known Anglo-Asiatic statesman, and the talk turned upon the speeches which Mr. Bright used to deliver more than 30 years ago against the great Company. "He made," said his friend, "many mistakes, but he had got hold of the two cardinal facts of our position in the East. First, that there is no such country as India; and secondly, that the Indians, as a people, do not exist." He would himself confine his remarks to the Presidency of Madras. The two great languages of the Madras Presidency, each spoken by about 12,000,000 people were, Telugu and Tamil, both Dravidian tongues. Under 36,000 people out of 31,000,000 claimed English as their mother tongue. As to nationality, the immense majority were Hindoos, and next to the Hindoos, but at an enormous distance in point of numbers, came the Mahomedans; then came the Christians—far more numerous in southern India than in the north: Among the Christains 68 per cent. were Catholics and 32 per cent. Protestants. Among the Protestants the Anglicans were the most numerous, and in innivelly they had a large number of native converts.

THE RISK OF FAMINE.

As to the risk of famine, he said that the very goodness of our Government had a tendency to increase the danger of famine. We were vastly increasing year by year the prosperity of the immense majority of the people. He was afraid, however, that as long as they had an Eastern Empire, an orator who desired to blame the powers that be, would be always able to say with perfect truth that a good many of the people over whom they ruled were underfed. Every facility was given for emigration by the Indian Administrations, but the results produced were as yet not very great. The main argument in favour of restricting to a few years the tenure of office by Indian governors was that in this way a fresh mind was brought very frequently to consider the affairs of our great dependency. A governor would be unresting in his endeavours here, there, and everywhere to improve things just a little. He himself had connected his name with no large schemes of policy or startling innovations. He was a bad governor. He had taken a series of tours with a view to see and hear for himself what the best and most intelligent portion of the native community was asking from its rulers, and what manner of men we had looking after the natives up and down the land. In the course of eight tours of inspection he had endless conversation with the officials as well as with numberless other persons, from native princes downwards. He received also 88 addresses, in which the authorized exponents of this or that section of native opinion put before him what they most desired him to know about their wants and wishes.

SELF IMPROVEMENT.

He found that what the respectable portion of the community was really caring about was chiefly the improvement of their material condition. With the machinery of Government they were well enough satisfied, but they wished that everything that could be done should be done to make that machinery turn out the greatest amount of good to them. (Cheers.) It was to give them that increased material prosperity that he himself mainly directed his efforts. When the views of the late Viceroy upon that subject became known there were many requests for more local self-government, and that we gave them in ample measure. He then referred to the irrigation works which were being carried out under the able direction of Colonel Hasted, and which would confer the utmost possible amount of good upon the people. It would take 20 years of steady work to do all that was wanted.

GOLD MINING AND AGRICULTURE.

During the government of his immediate predecessors very high hopes had been entertained both in India and England as to the results which were likely to follow gold mining in the district lying on the western side of the Presidency known as the Wynaad. He himself had come to the conclusion that, although there had been much reckless speculation and much mismanagement, the existence of gold in the Wynaad was not to be ignored in the horoscope of Southern India. About 75 per cent. of the population of the Madras Presidency depended upon agriculture for its subsistence. His late colleague and friend Sir Herbert Macpherson, a passionate agriculturist as well as an excellent commander, gave an impulse to experiments in silos, and if they could only be made successful in Southern India a prodigious amount of animal suffering would be saved and a great loss of property prevented. It was quite heartbreaking to see the condition to which the cattle were reduced before the commencement of the rains, and when the rains did ...uence the poor creatures often died from eating ...nch after their long enforced starvation. He ...ered saying in a speech that he thought the ...of the Madras peasant were fruit trees, fuel ...fodder crops, and he thought so still.

EDUCATION.

... much to their credit, were always press... the duty of giving more help to educa... tried to meet them in every possible way. ...ce in the lowest kinds of schools increas... ...y in the five years during which he was ...n it. (Cheers.) It was their English ...d taught them to wish for instruction in ...ohysics, and biology. He trusted that ...hom the destinies of India were confided ...tinue to encourage the people to wish for ...hich would bring to them real and practical ...s. He had not the slightest sympathy with those who tried to divert their attention from such things to tinkering political machinery. He believed that from ...ch foolish and evil teaching nothing could result ...ept grievous injury to Great Britain and absolute ...to her Indian subjects.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

...one real difficulty and one real danger in ... difficulty was the fall in silver. The ...pirit of generous folly which had ...tent an element in our domestic ...y was not of our own making, ... best we could. For the danger ..., and it would vanish away ...diately by any suggestions of ... well meant or sinister ... doing such things as ... demonstrably good— ...em the sensible and ...ts, who were already ... doctrines promulgated ...).

...tion of Sir Thomas Clark, ...ackay, a cordial vote of ... Sir M. Grant Duff for his

...RVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

...am, B.	Capt H Godfray, Bo S C.
...mson, B.	Lieut H R F Anderson, Bo S C.
... Mardall, B S C.	
...aj W H Cadge, B.	Surg C Monks, Bo.
Capt J R P Gordon, M.	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr V A Smith, B, 14 weeks.	Lieut C Schofield, B S C, 6 mo.
Mr E W Mughes, B, 2½ yrs.	Lieut E H Cole, 183 days.
Mr W K Stent, B, furlough to Jan 28, 1889.	Lieut A H Kellie, M S C, 1 month.
Mr G M Goodricke, B, 6mo.	Lieut A R Ditmas, M S C, 6 months.
Lieut-Col H F Woodcock, B S C, 14 days.	Mr F H Warden, Bo 2 mo.
Maj R J H Wyllie, B S C, 61 days,	
Lieut R B Berkeley, B S C, 181 days.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr T Fisher, B.	Col G C Bird, M S C.
Col C H Luard, B R E.	Col J A Richmond, M S C.
Maj H A Graves, B S C.	Lieut A S Rooke, M S C.
Lieut R R Swinton, BSC.	Lieut H G Burton, M S C.
Brig-Surg J Richardson, B M S.	Lieut C E Hendley M S C.
... J B Bilderbeck, M.	Mr. C A Wingley, Bo.
	Surgeon C. Monks, Bo.

... CLERK in the employ of Mr. Vagliano, a ..., is now undergoing a sentence of ten years' ...servitude, for forging acceptances, whereby ...ceeded in obtaining from the Bank of Eng... sum of seventy-one thousand five hundred ...s. The question has since arisen in the Law ...s which party was to bear the loss; and Mr. ...ice Charles decided that the loss must fall on ... Bank of England. Execution was, however, ...yed in view of an appeal.

THE Duke of Athole has just purchased and added to his extensive estates in Perthshire the beautiful property of Tullymet from Mr. Dick, a son of the famous Indian officer, General Sir Robert Dick. Tullymet is situated in the very heart of the Athole estates.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PARLIAMENT assembled for the Autumn Session on Tuesday, Nov. 6th. The attendance of members was not so large as was anticipated. The first two days were occupied principally with the consideration of routine matters, East Africa and the Civil Service Estimates. But several subjects of interest to India were discussed.

POSTAL CLERKS IN BURMA.

In the House of Commons on the 8th inst., Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the ordinary pay and allowances of postal clerks in Upper Burma were, until recently 40 Rs. per month and free rations; whether the free rations of postal clerks had been recently suppressed; whether half of the ordinary salary of a postal clerk was retained by the Government until it amounted to 800 Rs. kept as security against individual dishonesty, so that a postal clerk on a nominal salary of 40 Rs. per month, for forty months actually only received 20 Rs. per month; whether other, and what, deductions were also made from the salaries of postal clerks for a guarantee fund against dishonesty as well of themselves as of other employes; whether he was aware that the suppression of the free rations had reduced some of those postal clerks to a condition of great misery; and whether he would state the salary of the Deputy Postmaster-General, and if it was correct that, in addition to his salary, the Deputy Postmaster-General received an allowance for rations, or on what other account, of 200 Rs. per month.

Sir J. Gorst: The first five questions relate to details of local administration respecting which the Secretary of State is not in possession of any official information. The salary appropriated to the office of Deputy Postmaster-General in Burma at the present time is 1,000 Rs., rising to 1,400 Rs. per mensem. The question whether a special allowance is to be made to the present holder of the office to raise his salary to an amount approximating to what he was receiving as first assistant to the Postmaster-General of India—*viz.*, 1,280 Rs. per mensem—is now under consideration.

COMPETITION FOR STAMPED PAPERS, &c.

Mr. Henniker Heaton on the 8th inst. asked whether the competition for stamped papers, post cards, wrappers, and envelopes to be supplied to the Indian Government had been decided; whether the figures in the tenders bore out Mr. Purcell's figures given as estimates in his evidence before the Select Committee on the Revenue Departments in April last; and who was the successful competitor.

Sir J. Gorst: The competition has been decided, but it was for stamped paper only; the existing contracts for post cards, wrappers, and envelopes do not expire until June 1891. Mr. Purcell's figures are generally borne out. The successful competitor was Messrs. De la Rue. A copy of the new contract has been laid on the table in compliance with a resolution of the House of July 20, 1888.

THE HON A. HAY'S APPOINTMENT.

Sir G. Campbell, on the 8th inst. asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was true, as stated in the public journals, that the Hon. A Hay, recently an officer in the Scots Guards, had joined the Burma police force as a Superintendent of police; whether that officer now belonged to the Indian Staff Corps, or to any of the regular services if he had been appointed to the Burma police, who appointed him; and whether he had passed in the native language, and his fitness for the post had been tested by examination, or otherwise.

Sir. J. Gorst: 1. Yes. 2. No. 3. The Governor-General of India. 4. The Secretary of State is not aware what examinations Mr. Hay has passed. An examination in the native language has to be undergone before a right to permanent employment in the police is attained.

THREATENED FAMINE IN INDIA.

Dr. Cameron on the 8th inst. asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether any information had been received at the India Office regarding the threatened famine in Goojerat, Kankan, Kattyawar, and elsewhere; and whether it was true, as stated, that "great scarcity, bodering on famine," already prevailed in Orissa; that the Government had been memorialised from Aska to open relief works and provide military protection; and that the collector of Vizagapatam had telegraphed for troops.

Sir J. Gorst: In reply to a telegram from the Secretary of State, the Government of India reported on Oct. 30 that in Goojerat (which for the present purpose includes Kattyawar) the situation was unsatisfactory, but no where critical. Distress in Khurda and Orissa had diminished and position improved owing to heavy rain, but the paddy crop was not yet out of danger. Condition in Ganjam (North-East Madras) was critical, and distress might come later, but price of staple food had fallen. No information has been received of any scarcity in Konkan. Since that date telegrams have been received from the Government of India, dated Nov. 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, reporting heavy rainfall in North-East Madras and Orissa, which still continue. Reports have been received by post showing that, owing to a failure of crops in the Khurda sub-division of Orissa, a relief system was organised early in August last, and seventy-six relief works were opened, gratuitous relief being also given to about 1,000 people daily, who were unable to work. The Secretary of State has no information as to a memorial from Aska, nor as to any necessity for military intervention.

NEWS OF STANLEY AND HIS EXPEDITION.

NEWS was received in Zanzibar, on Thursday (Nov. 1st) of Mr. Stanley's Expedition showing that he was safe and well in November last year. This, of course, leaves an interval of a year, during which no direct news has been received. But the importance of the information now brought is to be estimated by the fact that it is the first which has reached us direct from Stanley since the 2nd of July, 1887.

This latest direct intelligence was brought to Zanzibar on the 1st inst. by couriers from Tabora. It seems that part of Stanley's expedition was encountered at the end of November last year by detachments of Arabs carrying on trade and barter in the interior of Africa in the region between Lakes Albert Nyanza and Muta-Nzige and Tabora.

SUFFERINGS OF THE EXPEDITION.

These Arabs, who only recently reached Tabora, a place about 200 miles due south of Lake Victoria Nyanza, met Stanley's rear-guard to the west of the Albert Nyanza, and south-east of Sanga just as that portion of the expedition was preparing to cross a number of swamps caused by the streams which radiate through that part of the country. These Arabs did not see Mr. Stanley himself. The detachment which they met, and which was composed of about thirty men, informed them that Stanley was two days' march ahead and that the expedition had endured great suffering in thick forests, in which they could not advance more than a mile and a quarter a day. In the marshes, too their progress had been most difficult and arduous. Many men of the escort had disappeared or were dead. Forty of them had been drowned in the crossing of a great river running from east to west. One of the white men who accompanied Mr. Stanely's own party was dead.

FIGHTING WITH THE NATIVES.

Mr. Stanley had been obliged to fight native tribes who had refused to supply the expedition with provisions. The report of these Arabs goes on to say that the expedition had often stopped in the expectation that reinforcements would reach them from the Congo and in order to collect provisions, of which they stood in need. At the time that the Arabs encountered the rear-guard the expedition had only been on the march for five days after a halt of three weeks, due to the illness of Mr. Stanley and a great part of his escort, who had been attacked with fever. The Arabs estimate the total number of men composing the expedition after the deduction of the losses sustained at 250 men. The health of Mr. Stanley was at that time good.

MR. STANLEY'S PLANS.

The men of the rear-guard, who were Zanzibaris, said that he had decided to advance no longer to the north-east and then direct to the north of Lake Albert Nyanza, but to strike out at once towards the north in the hope of avoiding the swamps and unhealthy region which lie mainly towards the east. Mr. Stanley intended, after having advanced a certain distance to the north, to take an oblique direction eastward and to march then straight to Wadelai, where he hoped to arrive forty to fifty days later. In the opinion of the Arabs the expedition was still in a sufficiently robust condition to reach its destination by the date named.

SOME important correspondence has passed between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Lincoln, the Primate being anxious that for the sake of peace some points of ritual practised by the Bishop of Lincoln should be abandoned without their legality or even propriety being questioned. The Bishop does not see his way to such a course, and it is thought that he will argue his own case before the Primate who, the Privy Council have decided, has jurisdiction over a Bishop under the Public Worship Regulation Act.

LETTER FROM GENERAL GORDON.

THE *South Australian Register* of October 1 contains the following telegram, dated September 30, from its own correspondent at Wallaroo:—

On Friday morning Mr. Alfred Mallyon, accountant to Messrs. Styles and Co. at Kadina, picked up in the street what there is every reason to believe is an original letter written by General Gordon in Khartoum on July 31, 1884. Mr. Mallyon presumes that it is addressed to the British Government. How it has reached here is a mystery. The only solution that appears feasible just now is that lately a number of Arab hawkers have been in the town, and on Friday four were seen close to the spot where the letter was picked up. The sheet was the latter part of the letter, and was much mutilated, having the appearance of being carried in the pocket. The signature has been compared with General Gordon's autograph, and found to correspond in every particular. I am telegraphing contents, so far as can be deciphered. The blanks correspond with the side of the sheet, which is mutilated. The first side reads:—

"—— if I could make any —— all the good men were killed with —— Arabs; five well. Two of our steamers, which are bloc —— in their hulls respectively. Since our defeat 16-3-84 —— 50 or 60 wounded which is very little. I should think we have —— cartridges. The conduct of people and troops has been excellent. I was —— proclamation liberating the slaves of those in arms, but have had difficulty in doing so for fear of complications. I have great trust that God will bring us out triumphantly and with no great loss on either side. We hear queer —— as to fall of Berber. Arabs captured there all Stewart's hussar uniform, and ——edal's, &c., &c. It may be bad taste to say it, but if we get out of this give Stewart's —— and spare me at all cost. You will then save me the disagreeableness of —— refuse, but I hate these things. If we get out it is in answer to prayer, and —— your might, and it is a true pleasure to have been here, though painful enough at —— Stewart's journal is copious. I only hope that will get down to you when I send ——. Wish W. O. would pay my brother 200*l* of my pay. Land mines are the things for defence in the future. We have covered the works with them, and they have deterred all attacks and done much execution. Since 30-3-84, date of your Cairo despatch, we have had no news from you. Sayd Mahomet Osman, of Kasala, ought to be the route for your despatches, and you to give him a present of £500, for he saved Kasa'a. We have made decoration with these degrees—silver gilt, silver and pewter, with inscription 'Siege of Khartoum,' with a grenade in the centre. School children and women have also received one, consequently I am very popular with the black ladies of Khartoum. We have issued paper notes to the amount of £26,000, and borrowed £50,000 from merchants, which you will have to meet. I have lent in addition £8,000 paper notes to Linnear. What Kasala is doing for money I do not know. Of course we only get taxes paid in lead, so you are running up a good bill here. The troops and people are full of heart. I cannot say the P. T. O. on the opposite side is written——. Where is the word. Kind regards to him, and——why write in cipher? It is useless for Arabs. Has——. You say your policy is to abandon Soudan. So be it. To do that must take down Egyptian population——. The Arabs do not see. According to all accounts 5,000 ——massacred at Berber. (Here two lines struck out.) ——. All is for the best. (Other two lines struck out) I will conclude in saying we will defend ourselves to the last; that I will——leave Khartoum; that I will try and persuade all Europeans to escape; that I am still sanguine that by some means not clear God will give us an issue. The Arabs captured the money you gave me at Berber, but it is only the money which the Egyptian pashas have ground out of the Soudan since their occupation. What was the result of your negotiations for opening road Suakim to Berber?

"31-7-84, Khartoum." "C. E. Gordon.

"P. S.—Reading over your telegram 5-5-84 you ask me to state cause and intention in staying Khartoum knowing Government means to abandon Soudan. In answer I say I stay at Khartoum because Arabs have shut us up and will not let us out. I also add that even if the road was open the people would not let me go unless I gave them some government or took them with me, which I could not do. No one would leave more willingly than I would if it was possible.—C. E. Gordon."

GRIEVANCES IN THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

A LETTER which we (*Homeward Mail*) published last week from a subaltern in the Indian Staff Corps exhibits a state of affairs which may serve as a warning to any young British officer who may contemplate joining the Corps from home. With the rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.* or 1*s.* 5*d.* and slow promotion, the lot of a subaltern is a far from happy one, and if he is a married man without private means his present situation must be well-nigh intolerable, while the future outlook is gloomy indeed. There is really no inducement whatever for a man to exchange the British for the Indian Service now, if the unhealthiness of the climate be added to the nature of the services demanded, the conditions of the service, and the lowness of the pay. Another correspondent writes to us that "for a married officer to live respectively and pay for the education of his children without running into debt has become an impossibility unless he has private means or is a major." He adds, "It is all very well to say that officers should have thought of this before they entered the Staff Corps, but all the seniors told them the rupee could never fall below 1*s.* 9*d.*, and many officers joined direct from home believing the rupee to be equal to a florin." He is anxious that officers joining in this way should be warned of what they have to expect. "I was one of them, and my juniors at Sandhurts are many of them Majors with seven years my start in the British service and double my present pay." Another consideraaion is that it is hardly possible for a Staff Corps subaltern to pay insurance on his life, when the half-yearly premium of 18*l.* takes 280Rs. to pay it. Besides that our correspondents say they have to contribute to the band and keep up chargers. So long as the the Government obstinately declines to recognize the injustice and the injury caused by the fall in the rupee, it will have to face the growing discontent of the services which suffer from the loss. One of the greatest evils likely to result from the state of affairs is that only inferior men will accept the terms, and the efficiency both of the military and Uncovenanted Services will be seriously impaired.

H.M. CUSTOMS AND HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

A GOOD deal of vexation has been caused to home-coming travellers from India and the Far-East, says the *Overland Mail*, by the regulations of the Customs with regard to the opening of unaccompanied baggage on arrival in ports of the United Kingdom to search for dynamite. The precaution is no doubt a necessary one for the public safety in relation to baggage arriving from American and Continental ports, but its application to private baggage from Bombay, Calcutta, Hong Kong, &c., seems rather an extreme measure. Some time since a gentleman landing at Marseilles sent his baggage on to Southampton, and not having forwarded his keys to his agents the packages were broken open and examined by the Customs House officials. Messrs. H. S. King and Co. thereupon made strong representations to the authorities, as to the hard-ship of forcing open a traveller's packages and examining them in the absence of their owner or his appointed agents. The Honourable Commissioners of Customs having taken into consideration the annoyance, inconvenience, and frequent loss which arose from this harsh application of the regulations, we are glad to announce that, in consequence, a further application of a recent General Order, No. 119-1888 has been sanctioned, to the effect that baggage brought from ports East of Aden, though transhipped at Marseilles and Genoa, may remain on arrival unexamined for three months, which will enable Messrs. H. S. King and Co. to advise their constituents using the routes indicated of the arrival of their baggage, and obtain from them the usual declarations and keys, even should the owners remain abroad. The copy of the official letter advising the firm of this change is given below:—

Gentlemen,—In reply to your letter of the requesting that unaccompanied baggage brought from ports East of Aden and transhipped at Marseilles and Genoa may be afforded the same facilities in regard to the length of time the packages may remain unexamined on arrival in this country, as were recently authorised under the Boards General Order, No. 119, 1888 for packages brought the whole way by sea, I am directed by the Board of Customs to acquaint you that they will not object to treat transhipments at Marseilles, whether from ship to ship, or ship to shed and ship, as coming within the terms of their original order on the subject so long as the baggage is not out of the charge of the shipping companies.

FATHER BALLERINI, director of the journal *Civilta Cattolica*, has presented to the Pope a sum of 5,00,000 lire in gold, sent as an offering to his Holiness by the Catholics of Australia and India.

THE SIEGE OF SUAKIM.

A REUTER'S telegram in another column to-day shows that the dangerous aspect of the situation at Suakim, has developed greatly since the Mail left England. The home papers to hand yesterday contain the following information as to how matters then stood:—

General Grenfell, with the mounted infantry and a battery of horse artillery, reconnoitred on the right flank of the enemy's trenches at Suakim on Wednesday, Nov. 7. The mounted battery fired into the trenches, but could not get into a position to enfilade them, owing to the interposition of thick bush. The Arab cavalry, numbering about seventy, charged our mounted infantry, killing four and wounding one of them; but they were well shelled by the ships, the forts, and the battery, and soon retired. The Arab infantry in the trenches and the bush also showed in large numbers, and reserves, both mounted and on foot, were seen in the direction of Handoub. The *Times'* correspondent says:—

The Sirdar has now reconnoitred both flanks of the enemy's position, and is of opinion that with the present force here that position is far too strong for an attack. He is about to return to Cairo, to prepare for the despatch of reinforcements of at least one black battalion and more mounted men. The enemy's cavalry are strong and show great courage. The full strength of our mounted men here does not exceed forty mounted infantry men, who were hastily organized and are very bad riders, at the same time being badly armed with rifles only. It is impossible for them to do cavalry work and stand against the hostile cavalrymen, who are well mounted and fearless, and armed with swords and long spears, and are excellent horsemen. If the above-mentioned reinforcements were sent the dervishes' guns might be taken and the trenches filled in and held; but nothing more than this can possibly be done without a much larger force. Until Handoub, however, is taken and occupied these attacks on Suakim and the outer forts will constantly occur. The enemy's guns are admirably served and are rifled, firing Armstrong shell; but as they are generally fired at night, it is very difficult to get their position and dismount them. The Gemaiza Fort is so much damaged by shell fire that the Sirdar has ordered another fort to be built alongside of it, close to the wells. When this is completed the top storey of the Gemaiza Fort will be removed and the garrison reduced. A large number of shells were fired at the forts and the town on Wednesday night, one man being wounded by a shell in the Water Fort.

MRS. MONA CAIRD AGAIN.

THE November number of the *Westminster Review* contains a long article by Mrs. Mona Caird on "Ideal Marriage." The lady is very sarcastic about what she calls "the deification of the average," and in a fine outburst she exclaims:—"Mrs. Grundy in black silk, with a sceptre in her hand, on the throne of the ages, supported by an angel-choir of Young Persons! Is this to be the end of our democracy? There are ominous signs of it."

"IDEAL MARRIAGE" AND "ABSOLUTE LIBERTY."

In writing my first article (says Mrs. Caird) I took it for granted that by "marriage" would be understood the life union of a man and a woman, as that is the sense in which we always use the term in this country. But in case of further misunderstanding in a different direction, I must state that there is, as I think, no rational limit to the principle of liberty; moderation in liberty is as ridiculous as moderation in truth, or health, or happiness, or love, or any other of the elements that "make for righteousness" in this world. Absolute liberty, then, in the relations of men and women, is indeed the ideal; a limited ideal is as ridiculous as a limited belief in the axioms of geometry. But we can go to the utmost length of the principle, as a principle, without in the least ignoring the fact that the State cannot fully carry out principles purely abstract, because the material in which it has to work is, to say the least of it, imperfect. The State, therefore, in registering and enforcing contracts between men and women, must make the stipulation that they use the word marriage in the national sense that is, as a life-long union, provided the terms of the contract are kept faithfully.

WHAT MAY HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE.

In a still distant condition of society, it is probable that unions may exist outside the law, but inside society; men and women caring only for the real bond between them, and treating as of quite minor importance the artificial or legal tie. So that gradually the State may come to have very little part in marriage. It is a mere question of the growth of the principle of liberty, the strengthening of the social feeling at the expense of the anti-social. The tendency will be gradually to substitute internal for external law; the worship of liberty for the worship of self; social settlement for anti-social licence.

WHAT IS TO BECOME OF THE CHILDREN?

There is not sufficient ground in experience for believing that the mother and father are certain, or even likely, to be the best trainers for their children. Surely, it cannot be denied that the average mother is totally unfitted for her difficult and most important task. Children (Mrs. Caird continues) ought to be habitually in the society of those who not only have special sympathy with young minds and a special gift for attracting their love and confidence, but a thorough knowledge of the laws of health and of mental and moral development. During a certain portion of the day—for instance, that which is now presided over by nurses—all little girls and boys might enjoy the advantage of coming within the influence of such "heaven-born" friends of children. I would propose that this system of educating from infancy by specialists should be prolonged when boys and girls grow older, and that, if possible, they should continue to spend part of their time in their own homes, and not be sent away to public schools at a distance.

MRS. CAIRD'S AIM.

We are told very often—and this has never been disputed—that society is not in a state to admit of the successful establishment of free marriage. Clearly it is not; but equally clearly—if we are satisfied that it is theoretically right—the best thing we can do is to try our hardest to make it so. That is a mere matter of common sense. We have to do this, however, without endangering the ideal of monogamy which we have already placed before us, and which experience has shown to be the only form of sex-relationship which permits the progress of the race.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE CZAR'S TRAIN.

THE St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* states as we have already announced that in the accident to the imperial train, near Borki, the Czar was injured on the foot and the Czarina on the hand; but that this did not prevent their Majesties from going about and attending to those who had received more serious injuries. Most of the imperial suite received contusions of a more or less severe character. Of the attendants twenty-one were killed and thirty seven seriously injured, one of the latter having since died. With regard to the question of the cause of the accident the official journal states that the Czar picked up a piece of a rotten sleeper at the spot where the train ran off the line and handed it to an officer of gendarmery to be produced at the official investigation.

It is stated in well-informed quarters in St. Petersburg that in consequence of the recent accident to the Czar's train Admiral Possiet, Minister of Ways and Communications, has been dismissed, being provisionally replaced by Mr. Vichnegradsky, Minister of Finance, who was formerly Professor of Technology.

The *Politische Correspondenz* learns from St. Petersburg that the Czar, in referring to the recent terrible accident to the imperial train, exclaimed, in the course of a conversation on the subject, "The disaster was due to fraud, theft and neglect of duty." But, he added, "by Heavens! all this shall be changed."

A SENSIBLE DOCTOR.

(From the *Leeds Express*.)

"I WOULDN'T be without it for the world, doctor," was the remark recently made to a local surgeon, whose patient had long suffered from rheumatic and neuralgic pains which she had been able to alleviate by the application of St. Jacobs Oil. The same medical gentleman has often met with it in the course of his practice, and in every instance the users have told him that they had found it very beneficial. Like a sensible man, he has not told them to discard the use of the Oil, and trust solely to the effect of his own prescriptions, but has bidden them apply it as freely as they please. We have fortunately never needed either St. Jacobs Oil or any similar pain-alleviator, but persons of good repute have assured us that they have derived the promised benefit from its use. One great advantage possessed by the Oil is, that it is a perfectly safe remedy and rubbed anywhere in the region of pain, we believe that alleviation almost invariably follows. Its sale appears to be largely extending, and although some persons are apt to expect too much alike from doctors and specific remedies, we have not yet heard of any case of disappointment amongst those who have used St. Jacobs Oil in the manner and for the affections for which it is prescribed.

THE ARMY.

(The *London Gazette*, Nov. 9.)

India Office, 9th November, 1888.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Albert Walter de Wilton, from the Connaught Rangers. Dated 22nd August, 1886, but to rank from 10th March, 1883.

Lieutenant Alfred Walter Warden, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 24th June, 1887, but to rank from 6th February, 1884.

Lieutenant Edward William Boudier, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 19 February, 1887, but to rank from 5th July, 1884.

Lieutenant John Henderson Oswald, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 1st June, 1887, but to rank from 7th February, 1885.

Lieutenant Arthur Grant, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 13th June, 1887, but to rank from 7th February, 1885.

Lieutenant Clarence Thomas Willoughby Forth, from the Connaught Rangers. Dated 29th January, 1887, but to rank from 6th May, 1885.

Lieutenant Ernest Robert Rainier Swiney, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 27th November, 1886, but to rank from 6th May, 1885.

Lieutenant Hector Travers Dennys, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 30th May, 1885, but to rank from 29th August, 1885.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Stephen Lushington Aplin, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry, Dated 13th January, 1887, but to rank from 1st September, 1888.

Lieutenant Sydney Arthur Pearse, from the Welsh Regiment. Dated 3rd February, 1887, but to rank from 14th May, 1884.

Lieutenant Ernest Montague Jackson, from the Royal Scots. Dated 30th January, 1887, but to rank from 23rd August, 1884.

Lieutenant Ambrose William Newbold, from the Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 19th January, 1877, but to rank from 23rd August, 1884.

Lieutenant Archibald Francis Pinkney Paxton, from the Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 14th January, 1887, but to rank from 28th February, 1885.

Lieutenant John Kendall, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Dated 14th February, 1887, but to rank from 9th May, 1885.

Lieutenant Launcelot Henry Walker, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Dated 4th February, 1887, but to rank from 29th August, 1885.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

TO BE LIEUTENANT.

Lieutenant Harold Richard Mead, from the Durham Light Infantry. Dated 9th June, 1887, but to rank from 10th March, 1883.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British steamer Drumburlie, 1,607 tons, Captain W Sutherland, cleared homew ards yesterday for London, laden with a general cargo.

THE steamer Clan Graham, Captain C Alexanderson, will sail this morning for Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr. W A Bankier, as a passenger.

THE McIvor's steamer Etolia, 2,108 tons, Captain W Gill, sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo and Mrs. Nash and three children, as cabin and three deck passengers.

THE steamer Altnacraig, 1,872 tons, Captain W Bayers, which arrived in port on Saturday from Tyne has a cargo of 2,983 tons coals and 271 tons coke, and one European passenger on deck. The steamer is consigned to Mr R Bomanji.

THE British India steamer Commilla, Captain H P Jones, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Karachi and the Coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs C. W Richardson, W Cumming, W A Baker, Miss Ainsworth, Mrs Doe and two boys, Mrs Birch and three children, Surgeon-Major Fergusson, Mr and Mrs A Tabji, and 605 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Armenia ..	2216	G. Reid	B	W.& A. Graham & Co.
„ Etolia	2109	W. Gill	D	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C. Graham..	1911	Alexanderson ..	G	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Drumburlie.	1608	Southerland	1	E. Bates & Co.
„ Somerhill ..	1497	J. L. Riddock ...	2	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Tanjore	1402	Paine	3	Hajee C. Joosub.
„ Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Singapore ...	2432	G. Parodi	6	F. Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)..	Brisco	London, Nov. 9.
	Commilla (s).....	Jones	Karachi and Coast.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
26	Pemba (s)	Rothwell ..	Karachi and P. Gulf
	Drumburlie (s)....	Southerland ..	London.
	Zaire (gun-boat)..	Vianna	Goa.
	Etolia (s)	Gill	Karachi.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Henry Balckow, for the Persian Gulf.
„ Commilla, for Karachi and the Coast ports.
„ Busheer, for Marmagoa.
„ Satara, for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
22 Canara s..... ....Williams....Bombay, Nov. 1.
Belgravia s .....Harris .....Liverpool, Oct. 6.

DEPARTURES.

November 22.—Steamers Hajeen, Navigator and Nuddea

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
23 Ganges s..... ..... London.
24 Asia s .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
23 Kohinur s .... Bombay.
24 Ganges s..... ..... Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 24th Nov., as compared with the statement of the 17th Nov., 1888:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 17. Rs.	Nov. 24. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities..	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	50,47,680	39 20 370
do. at Branches....	32,22,495	30,44,348
Other Deposits	2,24,05,221	2,20,44,000
Post Bills	10,.63	7,646
Cash Credits undrawn.....	5,91,811	7,87,816
Rs.	4,39,37,770	4,24,54 210
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	51,36,782	52,80.331
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt.	20,20,658	20,19,597
Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	69,18,481	53,97,787
Loans on Security of do.....	6,074	3,037
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,07,71,383	2,03,52,325
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	33,347	33,314
Stamps, &c.....		
Dead Stock..... Rs. 6,04,048		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,19,013	3,19,013
	25,000	25,000
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,23,297	3,85,352
Cash and Currency Notes	84,73,842	86,38,419
	4,39,37,770	4,24,54,210

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

THE weekly memoraudum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1888-89... £14,000,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1888, to 17th November, 1888..... £3,010,800
Balance to be remitted from 18th Nov., 1888, to 31st March, 1889 ..... £5,989,200

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Luad, Lieut, Northampton Regt, on duty, from Hongkong.
Haig, Colonel, R E, on subsidary leave, from Dehra Dun.

NOVEMBER 25.

Hancock, 2nd Lieut, 20th Bombay Pioneers, on leave, from Kirkee.
Williamson, Surgeon Major, Bombay Medical Staff, on leave, from Deolali.
Fandy, Lt-Col, Rifle Regt, on leave, from Neemuch.

NOVEMBER 26.

Lloyd-Dickin, Major, G

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

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THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

Infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharge of the urinary organs,

Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

8, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

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Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

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Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Harris & Co. *Bombay:* Kemp & Co. *Calcutta:* Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, J. ESPIC, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SADDLES FOR DISTRICT USE.

THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

Rs. 65. COMPLETE: **Rs. 65.**

We have just received a further Consignment, and from reports received from purchasers of our former stock,

WE CAN CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM.

For district work they are invaluable, being made to carry Saddle bags, Valise, etc. etc., and are easily re-stuffed, they have a clear channel from cantle to pommel, allowing a free passage of air, which, besides being cool and comfortable for the horse, prevents the possibility of a sore back, they are excellently shaped, have a good roomy seat and narrow grip, insuring a good and comfortable seat.

WHITE AND COLOURED DOESKIN SADDLES, ALLOVER PIGSKIN DO., CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY OFFICERS' REGULATION SADDLES ALWAYS IN STOCK; ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BRIDLES, WHIPS, BITS, AND SPURS, ETC., SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENGLISH-MADE HARNESS, ETC., ETC.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

Saddlers, Harnessmakers, Leather Merchants, and Importers,

BOMBAY.

Please apply for our New Illustrated Price List.

MRS. NEUMAN'S BABY LINEN WAREHOUSE.

63, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

From a newly-born Baby to a Child 10 years old, completely equipped.

Jersey and Wet Weather Suits and Dresses.

Straw and Washing Hats and Bonnets.

Just unpacked, a nice assortment of English Goods.

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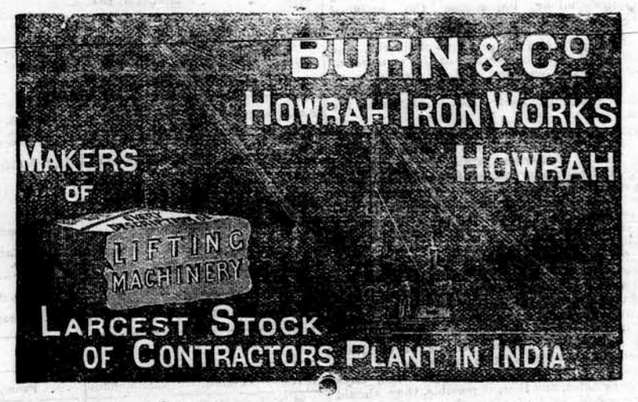

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.'s

WE are glad to recommend to our readers a delightful new invention brought out by the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street. Under the title of **Lavender Salts** they have prepared a new invigorating Smelling Salts. Here we have a delightfully fresh perfume of Lavender, mingled with something most invigorating and refreshing, a delightful addition to every toilet table, and a most agreeable deodoriser.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

INVIGORATING LAVENDER SALTS.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

WISHING to comply with the request of some Gentlemen who like to smoke Cigarettes made in Egypt, but of Turkish Tobacco only (as no Tobacco is grown in Egypt, with the exception of a very small quantity and that of the lowest quality), I have not spared either pains or expense to secure the SOLE AGENCY, for INDIA and CEYLON, of

MESSRS. N. PATRINOS & CO., CAIRO,

CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF

ORIGINAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

AS SUPPLIED TO VARIOUS MESSES AND CLUBS,

and I am now importing, by every alternate Mail Steamer, their finest brands only, viz.—

"SUPERFINE," per Tin Box of 100 ... ... Rs. 4

"FINE" „ „ ... ... „ 3

The above two brands of Cigarettes are guaranteed to have been made of the FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO, under D. Macropolo's own superintendence, in Cairo, specially for the Indian Climate. They will recommend themselves to Smokers desirous of a MILD, FREE DRAWING and FINE AROMATIC EGYPTIAN CIGARETTE.

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT,

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Just landed, a splendid consignment of FAIRY LAMPS and a beautiful and large assortment of PAPER SHADES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

My NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and descriptive PRICE LIST, showing a beautiful and varied selection of Lamps, Lanterns, &c., especially suited for use in India, fitted with the best Burners and with the best and latest Patented Improvements, is now ready, and will be forwarded free by post on application.

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ONLY GENUINE WHEN THE CORK IS SECURED BY A PERFORATED METALLIC CAPSULE BEARING BREWERS' TRADE MARK "ANCHOR" AND BOTTLERS' SIGNATURE ON SIDE
ANGLO-BAVARIAN
THE BREWERY, SHEPTON MALLET.
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FIRST CLASS MELBOURNE 1880.
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T.P. GRIFFIN & Co
LONDON.
EXPORT PALE ALE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

This Ale combines the essential properties of the best productions of Bavaria and Burton-upon-Trent, and is strongly recommended for its purity and tonic qualities. Although exhilarating, it does occasion the headiness produced by drinking ordinary malt liquors, and is remarkably free from acidity.

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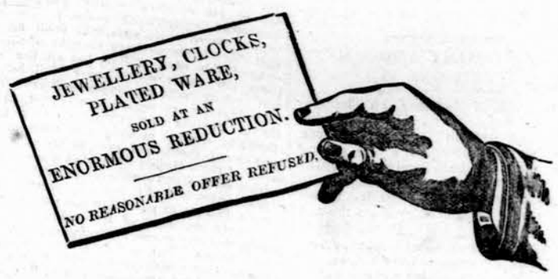

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PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!

HOCKINS

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

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Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

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YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admi... to be worth a G... a Box for Bilious and ... vous Disorders, ... Wind and Pain ... Stomach, Sick ... Giddiness, Fulne... after Meals, D... Drowsiness, ... Flushings of ... Appetite, Sh... Breath, Costiv... and Blotches ... Disturbed Slee... Dreams, and ... and Trembling ... &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty ...

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one ... these Pills, and they will be acknowledged ...

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as ... a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring ... about all that is required. No female should be wi... out them. There is no medicine to be found equa... Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction ... regularity of the system. If taken according ... directions given with each box, they will ... females of all ages to sound and robust ... has been proved by thousands ... them, and found the benefits whic... their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impai... Disorders of the Liver, th... few doses will be found ... most important organs in t...

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As a remedy for Coughs in general ... chial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortn... Tightness and Oppression of the Ch... &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. ... best ever offered to the public, and will ... move that sense of oppression and ... breathing which nightly deprive the pa... rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough ... trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short ... time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off **Fevers** and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s, 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

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